

M. McRae,  
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# THE U.F.A.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 1st, 1930

No. 9.

## Alberta Government Appeals for Mandate to Administer Natural Resources



The following statement, announcing the decision of the Alberta Government to hold a general Provincial election on June 19th, was issued on April 24th in behalf of Premier Brownlee:

"In keeping with its promise during the recent session that if an election were to be held this summer ample notice would be given, the Government today announces its decision to hold an election this summer with polling day fixed for Thursday, June 19th.

"The Government confidently believes the agreement for the transfer to the Province of its natural resources will be ratified at the present session of the Dominion House. This agreement, following the completion last year of the sale of the northern railways, brings to a close the last of the major problems facing the Province in the past nine years.

"In selecting the personnel and determining the policy of the administration of the natural resources, a new set of problems of no less importance faces the Province for the next few years.

"From an administrative viewpoint, therefore, this year marks the close of one and the beginning of another era and is an appropriate time for an appeal to the people. The people are entitled to say to what Government they wish to entrust the responsibility of administering the natural resources, and in order to allow the administration an undisturbed term in assuming this task, considers it advisable that an election should be held at once."

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## EDITORIAL

### THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION

In the brief statement prepared by Premier Brownlee, announcing the decision of the Government to dissolve the Legislative Assembly, emphasis is laid upon the importance of determining without delay what Government shall be entrusted with the administering of the natural resources which are about to be transferred to Provincial control. The reason given for an immediate election is that an undisturbed term of office is desirable for the development of policies for the administration of these great resources. The development which must be commenced at once, will be a matter not of a few months, but of years, and unquestionably a more satisfactory beginning can be made by a Government which is freed from all uncertainty as to the near future, than a Government which may not definitely know whether its preliminary plans can be carried to completion. From the administrative standpoint, therefore, there is everything to be said for the decision to dissolve the Legislature at once.

\* \* \*

The conservation and effective development of the resources of Alberta is today the most important of all the tasks facing the people of the Province. It is vital to the interests of this and future generations that

the direction of this task shall be in the hands of men who are free from all concern in the control of political machinery—who can devote themselves with singleness of purpose to the solution of the problems of legislation and administration. The Alberta Government has been freer from such concern than any other Government in the history of Canada. Its freedom has been entirely due to the fact that in large numbers the people themselves, organized in such groups as the U.F.A., have undertaken the task of operating the political machinery. It is because only a Government so freed can be safely entrusted with the control of the public heritage; because the past record of the U.F.A. Government as servants of the citizens of this Province is by common consent one of efficiency; and because that record is a guarantee for the future, that the confidence of the people in that Government is greater today than at any time in its past history.

\* \* \*

Elsewhere we touch upon the importance of sending strong delegations to all nominating conventions. It is equally important that every effort should be made to increase the strength of the Locals. It is upon them, ultimately, through the associations of which they are the basis, that the responsibility must lie for operation of all political machinery. Their strengthening is essential to the continuance of the plan of democratic organization upon which the whole of our movement depends.

\* \* \*

Commencing with our next issue, and until after the election, we expect to devote a great part of our space to matter dealing with Provincial issues.

\* \* \*

### A DOMINION ELECTION?

The Dominion budget is announced as we go to press, but cannot be dealt with in this number. It seems to indicate the probability of a Dominion general election this year.

\* \* \*

### PROCESSING

"From observation it is quite evident that the producers in the Province of Alberta clearly realize that their co-operative livestock marketing organization was not created merely to become a large sales agency, and for that reason they are now considering the processing of their commodity in order that the product may go as directly as possible through a producer-owner and controlled co-operative organization to the consumers."—*The Scoop Shovel.*



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Late U.F.W.A. News

Keystone U.F.W.A. Local held their tenth annual entertainment and dance recently; the hall was filled to capacity, and a good program was given by the Juniors and U.F.W.A. members, says a letter from Miss N. Keay, secretary. Mrs. Taylor gave a splendid report of the Convention at the regular meeting.

Mrs. R. Price, second vice-president of the Provincial U.F.W.A., and secretary of Warden U.F.W.A. Local, writes: "We had a good meeting at Mrs. Madison's home, with 20 women in attendance. Mrs. Dafoe gave us a very fine paper on horticulture, and Mrs. Rufenacht, dressed in a Swiss national costume, told us of her homeland, Switzerland."

"We decorated flower vases at our last meeting, and several pretty ones were made," reports Mrs. Wm. Turley, secretary of Travers U.F.W.A. Local. "We have cleaned the kitchen of our hall, kalsomined the walls, painted the woodwork and cupboards, white trimmed with Nile green, and enamelled the tables white with stencilling in centre and sides and corners".

The April meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Rickard, with a large attendance in spite of the storm. The Women's Conference was discussed, writes Mrs. Banderob, secretary, and it was decided to give aid. Donations were voted to the Mrs. McKinney fund and to the Junior Conference fund. Mrs. Rickard gave a very interesting paper on Health, after which a delicious lunch was served.

"We are adopting the program of the Executive for our first meeting in each month, our program committee preparing the one for the second meeting, when we purpose attending to business chiefly," says a letter from Mrs. J. W. Field, secretary of Spurfield U.F.W.A. Local. "Recently we bought a globe for the school, and sent \$30 to the Public Health Committee at Slave Lake. We are going to have a social this month to raise money to pay our delegates' expenses to our constituency convention, and we are having a sewing demonstration in June. So we are quite busy, though small in numbers."

## U.F.A. Local Items

Wm. J. Brady was the organizer of Edberg U.F.A. Local in Camrose constituency. J. T. Sand was elected president and A. L. Peterson secretary.

H. G. Young, Director for Wetaskiwin, recently organized Nashville U.F.A. Local near Gwynne. M. J. Schreifels was elected president and W. R. Davidson secretary.

The following resolution was carried by a recent meeting of Bingley U.F.A. Local: "Resolved, the Bingley U.F.A.

Local express their thanks to Mrs. Irene Parlbay and G. W. Smith for the part they took in re-establishment to A class the Red Deer-Rocky Mountain House road."

Roy Handley, secretary of Turin U.F.A. Local, writes that the membership is now 88, "and I think we will get a few more yet; we would like to reach the 100 mark if we can. We have been having some very good meetings, with good attendance for the time of year. We have ordered two ears of coal and one of posts this spring, which has saved us quite a little money."

St. Lina Vallee U.F.A. Local recently passed the following resolution: "Whereas the Wheat Pool is having a hard battle; whereas we members of the Alberta Wheat Pool believe that the Pool is doing the right thing; therefore be it resolved that the Alberta Wheat Pool deduct another quarter of a cent per bushel on each bushel of wheat sent in to the Wheat Pool by each member to make a fund in case of another crisis the same as we are having at the present time."

Mrs. W. Ross and H. G. Young, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, addressed a meeting of Calumet and Water Glen U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Water Glen hall recently. "The speakers gave very interesting and instructive addresses on the work of the U.F.A., stressing particularly the educational end of it," says a report from C. L. Bloomquist, secretary of Water Glen U.F.A. Local. "The interest of the meeting was evidenced by the number of questions asked by members at the close."

G. L. Blades, secretary of Willowdale U.F.A. Local writes that although only a small community and with a small membership, the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Locals wished to help lift the deficit, and put on a dance in the U.F.A. community hall to raise funds. Enough was raised to send \$15, says Mr. Blades, adding: "I am sure every Local will do something to help wipe off the deficit, and even if they only send \$5 it will clear it, and leave a good sum on hand to help carry on the good work through the present year."

Mrs. L. M. McGinnis, secretary of Eastburg U.F.A. Local, sends the following account of the winter's activities: "Whist drives have enlivened our evenings, and lectures and a play have added variety. On February 18th, Mr. McKee of Highbridge gave a very interesting talk on 'The Value of the Dairy Cow on the Farm.' On March 28th a humorous play entitled 'Finnegan's Fortune' was well given by some of our members and other home talent. This netted us over \$40 which was much needed. Then on April 8th Miss L. M. G. Duff of Barrhead kindly addressed us on the Canadian Constitution; representatives from four Locals were present and all heartily enjoyed the speech. During March a new permanent stage was built in our hall, which is a real credit to the community, and the best of it is that we have it nearly all paid for."

At the last meeting of Malmo U.F.A. Local, a letter was read from the secretary of the Ponoka Livestock Shipping Association stating that they would try to arrange for members of the Local to ship through Hobbema. L. Embertson and E. Whitfield were elected delegates to the Wetaskiwin nominating convention, with Lee Bye and Walter Griener as alternates. It was decided to send \$5 to the Deficit Fund; and also to write to the Alberta Oil Consumers, Ltd., for further information. The members voted to ask for a speaker to give an address on the proposed municipal hospital. R. P. Fullen gave a report of the Wetaskiwin Provincial Constituency convention. Mr. Bussard asked the opinion of the Local as to whether the municipality should hire power for road-work or purchase their own tractor. The Local were in favor of the Council owning their own tractor, concludes the report forwarded by Walfred Gustafson, secretary of the Local.

Since December last, Welcome U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals have held whist drives every two weeks, and one dance, making a net profit of \$116.80. The two Locals have paid \$200 on the community hall during the winter; "we are proud of this," says Mrs. E. Rear, secretary, "as we have had hard times owing to an almost complete crop failure. Every member has helped. Co-operation is surely in our Local, and we hope it is here to stay. The U.F.W.A. raffled a quilt and mat, made by the members, proceeds amounting to \$34. Alex. McLeod and Wm. Herdman held the lucky tickets. The dance at which the raffle took place was most successful. Grand prizes for the whist drives were presented to Mrs. T. P. Remick and David Livingston, Mrs. N. Peacock, and E. C. Rear receiving the consolation prizes." At the last regular meeting, the members exchanged plants, slips and shrubs, and had a question box and paper on horticulture. Mrs. Peacock, on behalf of the Local, made a presentation to J. B. Gascoyne, in appreciation of his services on managing the whist drives during the winter.

Sexsmith U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals held a banquet on April 17th to welcome four of their Juniors on their return from the Vermilion Agricultural School. L. Garfield Walters states that "a splendid gathering of over sixty members, of all ages, sat down to the tables which were heavily laden with delicacies bearing the well-known brand 'U.F.W.A.' This pleasant phase was succeeded by a speech of welcome by the president, Geo. Peckham; he was followed by the Rev. Mr. Rogers who, with his wife, had been invited. The anecdotes and illustrations of an apt and well-received talk admirably portrayed 'properly directed effort.' L. J. Walters drew on his experience of British conditions to point out the opportunities and advantages of the Canadian agriculturist together with the needs and benefits of a liberal education. Mrs. G. W. Griffiths, U.F.W.A. secretary, expressed the hope that the talents of the young guests of honor would be spent within the organization. The returning Juniors then had the floor with



their experiences, observations and comments on their term 'outside.' The U.F.A. secretary spoke briefly and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the U.F.W.A. for the most excellent repast. The Seniors then retired to different rooms for their regular meetings, leaving the Juniors to music, mirth and games. The U.F.A. meeting decided to send \$10 to the deficit fund. Later dancing completed a very pleasant and memorable meeting."

### Death of Mr. Ethridge

#### Valued Member in Northern Alberta Succumbs to Heart Trouble

The death occurred quite suddenly, from heart trouble, of E. H. Ethridge, of Freedom, on April 20th. Mr. Ethridge homesteaded on the Pembina River about twenty years ago. A carpenter by training, he built a number of school houses that now dot the surrounding country. He always took a keen interest in community affairs, was president of Freedom U.F.A. Local for a number of years and previously was president of Rossington Local, and was a member of the boards of Pembina and Peace River U.F.A. Constituency Association. He is survived by his wife, a member of the U.F.W.A. Provincial Board since 1922, to whom many friends in the community and throughout the Province will extend their sympathy.

### Please Send Name

An entry for the Junior Definition Contest was received on April 28th, with no name attached. The postmark on the envelope is indistinct—possibly "Hardisty". Will the sender please send in his name?

### Deficit Fund

The following contributions to the Deficit Fund have been received since the April 15th issue went to press:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$1052.16
Norton U.F.A.....	7.00
Vimy Ridge U.F.A.....	5.00
Seven Persons U.F.A.....	5.00
Willowdale U.F.A.....	5.00
Willowdale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Willowdale Junior.....	5.00
Merna U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Horse Hill U.F.A.....	15.00
Westlock U.F.A.....	5.50
Broncho Creek U.F.A.....	10.00
Willow U.F.A.....	7.00
West Salisbury U.F.A.....	5.00
Travers U.F.A.....	12.00
Lethbridge Central U.F.A.....	10.00
Tees U.F.W.A.....	3.00
Comrey U.F.A.....	3.25
Westling U.F.W.A.....	5.00
White U.F.W.A.....	10.00
Clivale U.F.A.....	5.00
Sexsmith U.F.A.....	10.00
Louise Lake U.F.A.....	10.00
East Clover Bar U.F.A.....	7.50
Valley U.F.W.A.....	3.00
Bloomington Hts. U.F.A.....	5.00
High Prairie U.F.A.....	4.50
Partridge Hill U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.....	11.00
Roselea U.F.A.....	6.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1237.66</b>

### Portrait Fund

The Committee in charge of the Louise McKinney portrait fund are very well pleased with the response from the United Farm Women and in addition to those already reported, have received donations from the following U.F.W.A.'s: Spirit River, Aunger, Craigmyle, Sunnyvale, Killam, Raley, Lake Saskatoon, Floral (Crossfield), Progressive (Lacombe), Holborn, Lougheed, Windy Hill, Tees.

### U.F.A. Sunday

June 15th will be the date this year of U.F.A. Sunday. It is the custom of many Locals on this day to consider the religious significance of the U.F.A. movement. Often several Locals hold joint meetings, with community singing, band music, and addresses by local or outside speakers. When the meetings are held outdoors they are usually preceded by a picnic luncheon.

### Don't Forget

Don't forget to contribute to the Junior Conference Fund whether you send a delegate or not. If you send a delegate the five dollars will entitle him to share in the Pool. If you do not send a delegate, it will help some other boy or girl to take advantage of the great opportunity offered by reducing the railway expenses.

### First Fortnightly Crop Report

Issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, April 26, 1930

Telegraphic reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that in the southern part of the Province from 40 to 75 per cent of wheat is sown. Over all of the southern area moisture is sufficient for germination and over a large part is abundant. In the central sections of the Province, reports indicate seeding of wheat to be from 35 to 75 per cent completed with sufficient moisture for germination but no reserve. Most of this area has received some moisture during the month of April and on April 24 and 25, snow and rain fell over a large area of the eastern part of the Province.

In the Peace River district, heavy rains north and south of the Peace on April 24, have delayed seeding for several days. Very little grain has been sown north of the Peace while to the south more than half of the area has been seeded. It is estimated that there is an increased crop area in this district of 25 per cent and that moisture conditions are the best in twenty years.

There is not likely to be much decrease in the acreage sown to wheat throughout the Province. There will be, however, an increase in the acreage of coarse grains making a considerable increase in the total acreage sown. The small acreage of winter wheat sown has suffered severely from winter killing.

Live stock is reported to have come through the winter in fair condition.

### TO APPLY GROWING TEST

Something more than appearance will be necessary for grain to win a prize at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held in Regina, July 25 to August 6, 1932. All entries getting into the prize money at this Exhibition will, it is expected, be in demand for seed. It is because of the importance of the effect of the distribution of this prize seed to farmers in Canada and throughout the world that the awards committee has decided that the usual judging standards will be supplemented by a growing test, which in reality is the test supreme. Only by a growing test can purity of variety type be conclusively established, and by this test will it be determined that all samples are really of the variety which they purport to represent. The growing test work will be done at Canadian Government Experimental Stations, under the supervision of the Dominion Cerealists.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

Dairy production in Canada is slowly forging ahead, but along new lines. Dairy production in Canada heretofore has been expressed largely in terms of butter, cheese and cream. The production of butter and cheese shows a decline in volume, while "miscellaneous factory products" and "milk consumed fresh or otherwise" show a big increase, and it is this increase which is responsible for the net gain in dairy production during the past five years of over \$13,000,000. More fresh cream and milk are being used to-day than ever before; ice cream continues to grow in popular favour, and there is a striking increase in the amount of milk which is being processed for sale in evaporated, condensed, concentrated and powdered form.

### The Realists

They sit around the Conference Board,  
Austere, hard-headed men;  
So practical they can't afford  
To let their minds or pen  
Be influenced by the vague appeals  
Of visionary people with ideals.

Their clear, cold eyes are fixed on facts,  
Which mean, as each repeats,  
Not probabilities, or Facts,  
But ratios in fleets.  
'Twixt life and death the fatal line  
Is drawn at seventy, or sixty-nine.

On "splendid isolation" bent,  
They won't, of course, increase  
The danger of "entanglement"  
In plans for keeping peace.  
'Tis quite irrelevant, they've said,  
That war, when it breaks out, is apt to spread.

Grimly intent on their desire  
To find effective ways  
To minimize the risk of fire  
When once the home's ablaze,  
They've little time to think about  
Measures to keep the fire from breaking out.

—MacFlecknoe, in *The Nation and Athenaeum*.

Those interested in bee-keeping should secure copies of the Federal Department of Agriculture's short pamphlet entitled "Package Bees and How to Install Them."



# Farmers Prepare to Undertake Responsibilities of Citizenship

Ample Notice Gives Time for Thorough Preparation for Coming Provincial Election

Although only a week has passed since the date of the forthcoming Provincial general election was announced, the dates of a large number of U.F.A. constituency conventions have been set. The farmers throughout the Province are alert, and ready to assume the responsibility of completing necessary organization work in preparation for election day.

Seeding is not completed, and it will probably be the latter end of the month before any intensive organization work can be undertaken. Notice of the election has been given in ample time to permit of the most careful preparation by the people in every electoral district.

This is as it should be. Instead of a hectic concentration of effort over a brief period, during which little opportunity can be given to reasoned discussion and study of public issues, there will be an opportunity for every elector to be ready, when the time comes, to exercise his rights as a citizen in the most intelligent manner.

A few conventions will be held early in this month, but the majority will take place about the middle or latter portion of it. It will be well worth while for every Local to send a full delegation to each nominating convention. Neglect in some cases might involve real danger that the choice of a convention might not be representative of the majority of the members of the organization.

The decision to hold the election this summer is regarded by the greater part of the press of the Province as an inevitable one, the reasons set forth in the Premier's brief announcement, which is reproduced on the front page of this issue, being generally accepted.

## Press Election Comment

Below we print the comment of a number of Alberta newspapers:

### Decision Justified

(*Alberta Farmer*)

Thursday, June 19th, is the date set by Premier Brownlee for the general election in Alberta. It has been a foregone conclusion we would have a general election some time this year, the only uncertainty being the date. It is interesting to note from Premier Brownlee's announcement that on this occasion we are to have an election with a real issue. Heretofore most of our Provincial contests have been fights between the "ins" and the "outs" for the places of power, in which no particular issues were involved. A genuine issue in the campaign will be a welcome change. Before election date it is understood the Dominion Parliament will have given final assent to the bill which returns to Alberta her natural resources. The return of these, numerous as they are, means that the incoming Provincial Government will assume a much heavier burden of responsibility than has fallen to the lot of any previous administration. Administration of these resources is the issue which has decided the Premier in calling a general election. The decision is justified. Handling our natural resources is not just another odd job added to all the others which the Legislature is responsible for. It is a major undertaking and it is most essential that at the very outset we start on the job with a clear

cut, well defined policy. Undoubtedly Premier Brownlee will make his policy known at the outset of the campaign and we may expect leaders of the other parties to speak their minds on the subject as well. It is an issue important enough to determine the fate of the Government in the contest and as electors we shall do well if we give our full and earnest attention to the matter between now and voting day.

### Gives Ample Time

(*Strathmore Standard*)

The announcement was made on Thursday that the Alberta Provincial election will be held on June 19th.

The information did not come as a surprise and Premier Brownlee while he has steadfastly refused to commit himself that an election would be held this year, cannot be accused of springing any surprise, nor that he is not giving the opposition ample time in which to tell the people what they would do or would not do if intrusted with the responsibility of forming a Government.

That either the Liberal or Conservative leaders will be called upon to do so is not predicted by their most enthusiastic supporters.

In many of the ridings in which an even chance might exist to defeat the Government Candidate there will probably be found three candidates, which will make sure of the election of the Brownlee candidate.

The Brownlee Government has no doubt made some mistakes and the Government that did not, nor will not, has not

yet been found. The everyday elector, irrespective of his party allegiance, may readily admit that they have made an honest attempt to serve the people honestly and efficiently.

The handling of the railway problem which has been a nightmare for past Governments for years has been settled by the Brownlee Government through a very excellent deal that was consummated with the Canadian Pacific and Canada National Railways.

The completing of the agreement for the return of the Natural Resources was carried through with the Liberal Government at Ottawa with the least possible amount of friction upon the same terms that was made by Manitoba and also Saskatchewan, except the latter Province has the privilege of going to the Courts for a specific settlement of the allowance for lands disposed of prior to the Province being formed, that is from 1870 to 1905.

Another very fine piece of service that has been extended very materially by the Brownlee Government under the guidance of that old war horse Hon. George Hosdley, is the specific attention given to Health affairs. The nurses supplied to outside points and the Clinics carried to the people through the Province are services well worthy of the appreciation of the public.

The outstanding work achieved through the local member, John C. Buckley, was the matter of improved highway from Calgary which was an expensive work to carry on.

A hue and cry is being made that the public debt has very materially increased—no doubt this is true and there is every likelihood that it will increase during the next term irrespective of which party is returned to office.

People today are demanding all kinds of services that were unheard of a few years ago and the only way to have them is either by further increasing taxes or by

(Continued on page 30)

## Why Increased Expenditure?

Why has there been an increase of \$6,825,042.70 in Alberta's estimated expenditure on income account for the year 1930-31 as compared with the estimates of 1921?

The question is an important one. Part of the answer is that the Province is in "big business" and it is a business that is growing, that is giving new services to the people and extending old ones.

Another very pertinent question is: How has it been possible in a number of the most important departments to cut down the costs of administration below the 1921 figures, while actually extending the work of the departments? And, in cases where there has been increased expenditure, to what has it been due?

In the next issue or two we will present answers to these questions—answers based on the official records. Our readers will be able then to draw their own conclusions as to the degree of efficiency attained

in the various departments of government during the past nine years. In this issue we can only make a beginning.

In the first place, let it be said that the total estimated expenditure for 1930-31 was \$17,061,336.76, as compared with \$10,236,294.06 in 1921. Of the total increase, \$2,132,092.00 was due to new services, and \$4,692,950.70 to increased net expenditure for similar services to the old ones.

### Secretary's Department

Now let us examine the estimates of the departments. In this issue we can deal only with those of the department of the Provincial Secretary, which happens to be one of the six in which expenditure has actually decreased. The estimates for this department in 1921 were \$91,765, and for 1930-31 they are \$84,916.63, a net decrease of \$6,848.37. The work of the department, incidentally, has increased fourfold during the interval.



## Woman Is the First U.F.A. Candidate

Mrs. J. W. Field, Formerly U.F.W.A.  
Vice-President, Chosen by Grouard  
Convention



Mrs. J. W. Field, of Spurfield, a past vice-president of the U.F.W.A., was chosen as the U.F.A. candidate in the forthcoming election, at the convention of Grouard U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Falher on April 25th. In accepting the nomination, according to the *Edmonton Journal*, Mrs. Field

referred to the administration of the natural resources by the Province which, she said, made it increasingly important for the northern constituencies to have representation in the Government party. She mentioned her fourteen years' residence in the district, and her intimate knowledge of the health and educational problems of the pioneers. Mrs. Field was a member of the U.F.W.A. Board for ten years, being second vice-president from 1924 until 1928, inclusive.

Hon. George Hoadley and Hon. J. F. Lymburn both addressed the gathering; about 200 persons were present, although the roads were muddy from the heavy rains. Mr. Hoadley, referring to Mrs. Field's candidature, said that in the matter of public health she would be an invaluable member of the Legislature; he also referred to the part played by women in pioneer districts, and warmly defended the nomination of a woman. It had been suggested to him, he said, that Mrs. Field had the fatal weakness of being of "the sex of all our mothers. What a horror!" continued Mr. Hoadley. "Is any man ashamed of his mother? What man is more noble than the Savior of the French nation, Joan of Arc, what man more noble than Florence Nightingale? What man more able than Madam Curie, discoverer of radium? I don't believe that two per cent of the people here or anywhere in Canada will refuse to support a woman of ability because of her sex."

Mr. Hoadley dealt with the work of his department, with special reference to the travelling clinics. He said he had been attacked regarding the institution of the clinic. "Some say it is the first wedge towards the securing of state medicine. It's the first move towards giving the people what they deserve and what they have a right to—health service at a cost they can afford to pay. All science can accomplish is of little interest to us if we cannot afford it, if we cannot have it," he declared. Mr. Hoadley concluded by outlining the natural resources negotiations, giving the details of the various offers made to the Province, that finally accepted being much more advantageous than the first received by the U.F.A. Government.

"As long as the farmers of Alberta find that the U.F.A. Government can transact the business of the Province better than any other party, it will remain in power," declared Mr. Lymburn, Attorney-General, in the course of his address. "When the time comes and industry develops to equal importance with farming in the Province, then industry will be entitled to equal representation with farming."

(Continued on page 27)

## Nominating Conventions

Prompt Response Follows Announcement of Provincial Election

The promptness with which U.F.A. nominating conventions have been called, following the announcement of the general Provincial election for June 19th, would indicate an unabated enthusiasm for the "citizenship Pool." The U.F.A. had obtained, up to the time of going to press, information as to the conventions listed below in alphabetical order:

Constituency	Place	Date
Acadia	Cereal	Wed., May 21st, 10 a.m.
Ray Anderson, secretary, announces that representation will be on the basis of one delegate to every ten members. Addresses will be given by Hon. J. F. Lymburn or Hon. Perren Baker, as well as James P. Watson and Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A.		
Alexandra	Kitscoty	Wed., May 28th, 10 a.m.
Bow Valley	Bassano	Tues., May 20th
Premier Brownlee will speak.		
Clover Bar	Strathcona, Library Hall	Sat., May 17th, 10 a.m.
Coronation	Veteran	Tues., May 27th, 2 p.m.
Didsbury	Acme, Hardware Store	Sat., May 10th, 11 a.m.
The convention will be preceded by an Executive meeting; representation will be on the basis of one in ten.		
Empress	Bindloss	Fri., May 16th
Gleichen	Strathmore, Memorial Hall	Wed., May 21st, 1 p.m.
Harvey Hanson, president, and Mrs. R. F. Williams, secretary, state that there will be an address from Premier Brownlee. Representation will be based on 1929 membership.		
Grande Prairie	Sexsmith	Tues., May 20th, 2 p.m.
Hand Hills	Hanna, Memorial Hall	Thurs., May 22nd, 11 a.m.
It is expected that Hon. J. F. Lymburn will give an address. Locals are urged by the secretary, S. R. Hooper, to send a full quota of delegates; representation will be on the basis of one in ten.		
High River-Okotoks	High River	Sat., May 3rd., 10 a.m.
Representation will be on the basis of one in five paid-up members for 1929.		
Innisfail	Innisfail, Opera House	Mon., May 19th
Representation will be on the basis of one in ten.		
Lacombe	Lacombe	Tues., May 27th, 11 a.m.
Leduc	Thorsby	Wed., May 7th, 3 p.m.
J. E. Cook, secretary, states that it is hoped to have Premier Brownlee address the evening session. Organization meetings will be held in Leduc constituency as follows: Rainer, May 3rd; Capbillion, May 10th; Thorsby, May 14th; Calmar, May 15th; Rabbit Hill, May 12th; Mill Creek, May 13th.		
Little Bow	Vulcan, Oddfellow's Hall	Thurs., May 22, afternoon
Premier Brownlee will give an address.		
Nanton-Claresholm	Stavely, Bruhn's Hall	Fri., May 16th, 1:30 p.m.
Representation will be based on the 1929 membership at the rate of one delegate to each five members or major portion of five; each Local shall be entitled to at least two delegates. Hugh F. Spencer, secretary, states that an evening session will be held if it is possible to secure a member of the Government as speaker.		
Olds	Olds	Wed., May 28th, 2 p.m.
Peace River	Fairview	Sat., May 17th, 2 p.m.
Pembina	Westlock	Thurs., May 29th
Red Deer	Red Deer	Tues., May 13th, 2 p.m.
J. E. Lundberg, secretary, urges that Locals send full delegations, and states that visitors will be welcomed.		
Stettler	Stettler	Mon., May 26th
Sturgeon		
The secretary, Francis C. Clare, states that a nominating convention will be called at an early date and all Locals in the constituency will be notified.		
Wetaskiwin		Tues., May 20th



## Junior Conference Fund, 1930

Previously acknowledged ..... \$55.00

April

12	Wheatsheaf Juniors.....	5.00
12	Carstairs U.F.W.A.....	5.00
12	Granum U.F.W.A.....	5.00
14	Horse Hills U.F.A.....	5.00
15	Poplar Hill U.F.A.....	5.00
16	Lethbridge Central U.F.A....	5.00
16	Strathmore U.F.W.A.....	5.00
16	Angle Lake U.F.A.....	5.00
16	Sunnyvale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
17	Merna U.F.W.A.....	5.00
19	Tees U.F.W.A.....	5.00
19	Aunger U.F.W.A.....	5.00
19	Bentley U.F.A.....	5.00
21	Bobtail Juniors.....	5.00
22	Spring Valley U.F.W.A.....	5.00
23	Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A....	5.00
24	Eclipse U.F.W.A.....	5.00
24	Opal Coronado U.F.A.....	5.00
24	Science Mound U.F.A.....	5.00
25	Valley U.F.W.A.....	5.00
25	Horne Hill U.F.W.A.....	5.00
25	Sefton Park U.F.A.....	5.00
28	Camrose U.F.W.A.....	5.00
28	Spring Valley U.F.A.....	5.00
28	Rossington U.F.A.....	5.00
28	Midway U.F.A.....	5.00
28	Floral Juniors.....	5.00
29	Summerdale U.F.A.....	5.00
29	Windy Hill U.F.W.A.....	10.00

\$205.00

## Correspondence

### BOY ORATORS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

It is with considerable surprise that I note your column on "Boys' Parliaments" taken from the *Canadian Forum*, Toronto, and published in your latest issue. Given as the excerpt is, without any comment, one concludes that *The U.F.A.* is in tacit agreement with the arguments set forth. Having been in contact with activities of U.F.A. Locals, attended conventions, and very frequently been a reader of your paper since its first issue, I resolutely think the U.F.A. as an organization is behind everything that spells advancement in the way of education for the young. In justice to your policy in this regard as well as your reputation for broad-mindedness, I trust you will correct the point of view which the article would lead one to believe was concurred in by *The U.F.A.*

Because boys' parliaments follow parliamentary procedure, the writer of the article took it for granted that they are mimetic of our provincial legislatures. He is grossly misinformed if not uninformed. The boys' parliaments are educative in their function much more than legislative. Practically all members represent Trail Ranger and Tuxis groups and through their parliament are permitted to make contributions of new ideas to their own program. The members speak of and discuss nothing which is not within their scope. The parliaments are in no sense "mock" parliaments. All resolutions passed are purposeful and are significant, being the attitudes and actions of a representative group of boys from all over the particular Province concerned. The boys as far as their resolutions are concerned are much more responsible than the writer of the article knows. They go back to their constituencies with the idea in mind of carrying out the legislation passed. The success of the results

## Statement of Oil Pool Board

The Oil Pool Board feel that it is advisable to make a statement in regard to Oil Pool activities in the light of experience and our operation to date.

First we wish to emphasize that, in our opinion, in order to mobilize effectively the buying power and in the interests of efficient administration, it is necessary that the organization be Province-wide in scope, under centralized control supported by contract from the individual consumers direct to the central organization.

We also feel it necessary to make quite plain the basis upon which organization can be effected in local districts; namely, that each local district has the option of organization on a U.F.A. membership basis, or on a basis open to all consumers of oil. The basis decided upon is left entirely in the hands of each local district.

We realise there is a very great interest in the country and that there are many districts which have organized and many others contemplating organizing immediately in order to be able to handle fuel oil in bulk as well as lubricants.

The Board feels it to be its duty to point out that there is great danger in premature organization; that the bringing into being of independent locally organized units each on a somewhat different plan and without any co-ordinated control may be a source of weakness rather than strength in that the organized buying power cannot by that means be mobilized as a single unit of strength.

We urge those districts contemplating action to first communicate with the central board, who will be glad to give all the information available.

It should also be pointed out that an assured supply at lowest possible prices is a vital necessity and that your Board are not yet in a position to guarantee either; they are, however, doing all in their power to deal effectively with this vital problem; a problem which our investigation to date indicates cannot be dealt with effectively except by a powerful Province-wide organization.

## *The Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd.*

A. F. AITKEN, Chairman.  
H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD  
H. M. WARD  
J. J. STRANG  
R. B. HANNING  
J. K. SUTHERLAND  
D. M. MALIN

of their few days together depends entirely on their initiative and despatch.

Speaking for Alberta's boys' parliaments I may say that they have abolished the party system, the feeling being that their purpose could best be fostered by the group system. The writer of the article referred to is giving full rein to his ebullition when he imagines that the boys' parliaments encourage "rhetorical speeches about nothing in particular." At a conference of the boy premiers held last summer training in parliamentary procedure, public speaking and rules of debate was listed thirteenth and last in order of importance when the boys drew up the objectives of their parliaments. The giving, discovering and training of leadership, the finding of motives for doing things, the studying of vital issues confronting boys, the stimulation of growth in Christian character, the effort to think as a group together with the developing of self-confidence and a co-operative and tolerant spirit, are some of the functions of a boys' parliament as seen by these youthful leaders.

Surely adults to-day are fully aware of the fact that older boys are faced with difficult and thought-provoking situa-

tions. They also know that the tackling of problems and the making of decisions is the best way to real growth. Why should not the boys of today in a sane, sincere and rational way pool their thoughts on boy life? Their problems are just as vital and real to them as are adult problems to adults. We shall never arrive anywhere in the training of tomorrow's manhood by repression and belittlement of youth's frank and direct expression of wholesome attitudes. Let us hope that maturity will never be jealous in noting the progress of its sons, and that the few instances of carping, destructive criticism will give way to make purposeful co-operation and positive fellowship with youth a real actuality.

TOM R. HAYTHORNE,

Secretary,

Boys' Work Board of Alberta.  
302 I.O.O.F. Bldg., Calgary.

## STOREKEEPER'S PROBLEM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In reply to W. Hogan of Blackfoot re "How much tax do we pay" (April 1st issue), Mr. Hogan slashes out at the

(Continued on page 28)



# Can Agriculture Be Permanently Benefited by Tariff Protection?

By Arthur E. Darby, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

We publish below the first of a series of brief articles on the tariff to be contributed by Mr. Darby, who as representative of the Canadian Council of Agriculture has been present at all important sessions of the Tariff Advisory Board. Mr. Darby is an economist who combines extensive theoretical knowledge with a grasp of practical tariff problems.

Many Annual Conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta have passed resolutions in opposition to the policy of tariff protection and demanding reductions in the existing tariff rates. The reasons for the passing of these resolutions are pretty generally understood, though there is some evidence of a tendency among farmers to argue that, since not much progress has been made in reducing or abolishing protective duties on imports, the farmers should in self-defence obtain tariff protection for their own products.

## Position Farmers Have Taken

The tariff is, of course, primarily a tax, a method of raising revenue for national purposes. Considered as such, it is evidently unfair. It adds to the prices to be paid for goods imported by those who finally consume them. The tax is concealed in, and forms part of, the price. It can have no relation to the ability of the purchaser to pay it. If the tax is placed on goods used in production or on goods universally required it quite obviously bears much more heavily on the poor than on the rich. So farmers have objected to the tariff taxes that they are unfair in incidence and that they increase the costs of production and of living.

When a duty on imported goods raises the price to the point where the consumers will no longer pay it, the duty has become fully protective. The goods cease to be imported. But domestic goods of the same kind are enabled to be sold at a price just below that which the consumer will refuse to pay. This price has no necessary relation to the cost of producing and selling the goods and will either give larger profits to the makers and sellers or constitute an aid or bonus to them for making and selling the goods. Whichever it does the consumer pays more than would be paid if there were no duty. Between the two extremes of taxing goods which actually are imported and completely excluding imports by making it impossible to sell them after the tax has been paid lies a wide territory in which the duties will permit some goods to be imported and some protection (or exclusion) to be attained. Of this territory it can be said that in proportion as the duties produce revenue—the purpose of a tax—they do not protect; and in proportion as they protect they do not produce revenue.

The inequity of placing taxes on the necessities of life and on the implements of production is so plain that it needs no argument. It is like compelling those who have not enough to live on to pay an income tax. It takes from them a part of the bare necessities of life. If the article taxed, instead of being a necessity, is a luxury, the tax has the effect of reducing the number of those who can enjoy the luxury.

Many classes of people can obtain more or less compensation for taxes on consumption paid by them. When prices rise—and that is the effect of taxes on

consumable goods—wages also rise, though more slowly than prices. There is, of course, a limit to this process which is soon reached and wage earners are also victimized by tariff and consumption taxes. High wages depend upon efficiency in production, not upon protection. But farmers as a class cannot compensate themselves for taxes on consumable goods.

## At World Prices

Farmers sell their goods at world prices. This is, of course, so plain in the cases of most Canadian farm products as to need no argument or explanation. But even where there is no exportable surplus the farmers cannot be permanently benefitted by protection of their products. Temporarily the price of a protected farm product might be raised at the expense of the consumers; but before long greater quantities of the product would become available. The protection would either be ineffective, or would stimulate production, causing prices to fall again, and leaving the farmer no better off than before. Since no one can long insist upon enjoying a privilege without permitting others to enjoy it also, the farmers would not only fail to obtain permanent benefits from protective duties but they would soon find the burdens upon themselves as consumers increased because of the protection claimed by others.

To obtain redress the understanding of these facts by farmers themselves is the first requisite. Then a knowledge of them must be spread among other people. Public opinion is the only effective lever. To utilize it knowledge of the facts about the tariff is necessary. The facts are available to some extent to all of us. But in the complexity of modern production and commerce many of the facts are not available to the public or to the Government without special efforts being made to expose them. Until 1926 no machinery existed in Canada for inquiry into the conditions affecting industries asking for tariff protection and no special efforts were made to get the facts about them. Then the Tariff Advisory Board was set up to perform this service. Later articles will summarize its activities and analyze the records it has compiled.

## WAY OF ARGUING

"Savages used to suppose that thunder was the voice of a god. Whether the idea has since been exploded or not, there is no doubt about the fact that a financial panic is the voice of the credit-monopolists. It is their way of arguing. When they object to a political project they do not trouble to say so, and certainly not to say why; all they do is to use their power to create nervousness about it in everybody else."—*The New Age*, British organ of credit reform movement.

## Cure for the Disease

(*New Age*, London, Eng.)

The absorption capacity of the world's citizens is dropping farther and farther behind the production capacity of the world's plants and organizations. Only last week we read that some Chinese firm has commenced exporting cotton singlets to England! Easier credit facilities are a local and transient mitigation of a general disease. The cure for the disease is to take direct measures in every country to increase the buying power of the personal incomes.

Credit expansion does nothing in itself. It puts more money about for a time. But as far as concerns the private individual, what money he gets is nothing, what he gets for his money is everything. Work provides food; but it is the eating of food that provides work. The work provided in these days is being performed to an ever-increasing extent by machine power. The machine cannot eat food, and therefore cannot provide work. Hence the share of food produced by the machines will have to be eaten by human beings. It is not now; because the purchasing power which should buy it is evaporating in the form of cancelled deposits (see Mr. McKenna's *Post-War Banking Policy*.)

There is ample need for the food; and an ample supply; but it cannot be sold. To render it saleable involves a simple rectification in the technique of accounting costs. The obstacle to its adoption is the opposition of the bankers. Their opposition to it is due to the fact that capitalism would become financially self-determined, and would be subject to no external checks on its enterprise. Banking would be assigned its proper place as a function of the Civil Service, obeying instead of exercising the prerogatives of Parliament and the Crown.

## CANADA'S TRADE WITH U. S.

Canada's total trade with the United States for the 12 months ended February 28, 1930, totalled \$1,413,001,297, an increase of \$48,132,326 over the corresponding previous 12 months. Canada bought from the United States \$869,194,933 worth of goods, or the equivalent of nearly \$87 per head of population of the Dominion and in the same period sold to the United States goods to the value of \$543,806,364. The largest Canadian purchases were iron and iron products valued at \$296,845,962; motor vehicles hold second place valued at \$82,057,232, and oils third, valued at \$37,985,714. The chief item of export from Canada was paper valued at \$129,707,037, of which newsprint alone accounted for \$127,878,870. Metals were next with a value of \$113,169,062, of which copper and gold ore accounted for nearly \$70,000,000. Wood was third, worth \$72,323,940.

## \$55,000,000 FISH CATCH

OTTAWA, Canada.—Fish caught by commercial fishermen in Canadian waters last year had a value of about \$55,000,000. Over 100 countries bought fish and fish products from the Dominion in 1929 valued at \$38,000,000. More than 80,000 persons find employment in Canada in the fishing industry.

An expenditure of \$25,000,000 will be made by the Canadian National Railways on construction, maintenance and general improvement of lines in Western Canada this year.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## Changing Trends in World Grain Trade

(Saskatchewan Pool Broadcast)

An ancient philosopher has said that "nothing maintains its bloom forever." How true that statement is, when applied to our ways of doing things. Old methods, in the light of new conditions and increased knowledge, lose their bloom, are less attractive, and finally give way to the new. This is the process of change.

Changes in the economic world come slowly, and at times we hardly realize that such changes are taking place. Some of us are inclined to look at the Wheat Pool as a new thing—a product of the year 1923. It is interesting to note the remarks of President McPhail in a recent issue of the *Co-operative Official*, an important co-operative journal published in the Old Country.

"The Canadian Wheat Pool organization is an evolution rather than a revolution in the grain marketing system of Canada. . . . For more than thirty years the wheat farmers of the West were engaged in a continuous struggle for some measure of control over the marketing of their grain."

Thus, to find a satisfactory explanation of the Wheat Pool organization, in its attempt to adjust the interests of Western agriculture to the changing conditions in the world, we must evaluate the difficulties and struggles of the past thirty years.

With this thought in mind let us turn our attention for a few moments to the grain trade as a whole, and consider some of the changes that have taken place in recent years, and how these changes are related to our own organization.

### Trend in Britain

To start our discussion tonight we are going to cross the Atlantic first, and see what is going on in the grain trade of Great Britain. Britain, as you know, was a market for foreign grain long before we started to produce wheat in Western Canada. The British grain market dates back to the time when England first emerged as an industrial state. As industrialism spread throughout England, there arose a conflict between agriculture and industry. At first, agricultural interests were protected in the new economic organization by protective duties more frequently known as the Corn Laws. A protected agriculture, however, meant very very high prices for bread for the industrial classes and a depressing burden was placed upon the wage earners, whose status at that time was far from ideal. Largely through the activities of Richard Cobden, the Corn Laws were repealed in 1846 and since that time Britain has been an industrial country primarily, with little attention being given to agricultural production. The great wheat fields of the Argentine, the United States and later Western Canada, made up the deficiency of wheat in Britain. As the years passed and the population of Britain grew, wheat imports increased from year to year, and Britain became the largest market in the world for foreign grown wheat.

Under such conditions it was natural

that Britain should build up a great grain commerce which encompassed not only the requirements of the British Isles, but also the needs of Continental Europe. The British grain trade reached out to all parts of the world, assuring a steady supply of cheap wheat for the Motherland. Around the grain organization developed British shipping, insurance and banking facilities. The trade in grain was in the hands of a large number of grain merchants who fulfilled the important function of tapping the world's grain markets, ready at all times to meet the demands of a large number of mills that were operating in the Old Country. In short, it was the function of the grain merchant to supply Britain with wheat.

But great changes have taken place in the grain trade of Britain since the war. These changes have been associated largely with the milling industry, the ultimate source of demand for imported wheat. During the war the mills of Great Britain had been expanded to meet the demands of wartime conditions. Following the war, with a slackening in demand, the British milling industry found itself in a precarious condition. It was necessary to reorganize and consolidate to meet post-war depression in the milling industry. The reorganization of the British milling industry, often called "rationalization," consisted of increasing the size of the producing units, the closing down of the small mills, and the general merging of interests, in order to render the industry effective in post-war conditions. A. H. Hurst, in his book, "The Bread of Britain" points out that the milling industry lends itself to consolidation by its very nature. The same raw products are used, much the same processes are involved in manufacturing, and the same marketing policies are in vogue throughout the industry. Therefore, consolidation was largely a matter of business organization. At the present time it is estimated that three large milling concerns control approximately 62 per cent of the total flour production in Great Britain and it is estimated that, as consolidation goes on, 80 per cent of the milling trade in Britain will, before long, be in the hands of three or four organizations.

### Many Consolidations

On the continent of Europe the same consolidation is in evidence. In France, two milling establishments are dominant. In Germany, five large groups control the milling business.

Along with the concentration of milling interests has come the policy of direct purchasing and hence the grain merchant, once the essential factor in the British grain trade, is now of lesser importance. The European grain trade has simply gone over the head of the grain merchant. The following quotation is from the *Morning Post* (London), March 14, 1930:

"The Baltic Exchange is just now suffering from the depression which has

for some time affected the international wheat markets.

"... Brokers and merchants realize that they have lost much business which will never return to them. During the past four or five years the mechanism of the market has substantially altered owing to the rise of the Wheat Pools and big milling combines which are more or less buying and selling direct, thus eliminating the middleman. The result is that there is now little room for the wheat speculator who was the mainstay of the brokerage firms. The former operations of the middlemen in carrying stocks used to even out the market, and minimize the violent fluctuations which have become more frequent with his disappearance."

"Brokerage firms are tending more and more to become the agents of shippers in the producing countries, rather than mediators between producers and consumers. The growth of direct buying by other importing countries is also taking away business from the London brokerage firms, which formerly did a large continental business."

Or again we read in the *Daily Herald* (London), March 17, 1930, as follows:

"Wheat Pools on the producing side and combinations of big milling firms on the consuming side are having the effect of crushing between them the independent grain merchant who formerly kept prices steady."

It is therefore very evident that the complexion of the British grain market has entirely changed in recent years and the trade has passed out of the hands of a large number of grain merchants into the hands of a relatively few strong milling organizations.

### In Producing Countries

The picture, however, would not be complete without reference to the great changes that are taking place in grain producing countries where a few large marketing organizations are replacing a large number of sellers. In Canada, the Wheat Pool organization controls about 55 per cent of the Western crop. Many consolidations have also taken place in the private grain trade as a result of the growth of the co-operative movement, and there are fewer private enterprises engaged in exporting grain than in previous years. In the United States the Government has established the Federal Farm Board with almost limitless financial backing to correlate co-operative marketing activities in the republic. While the Farm Board has been operating less than a year, it will no doubt, through the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation, carry out a big consolidation in grain marketing enterprises.

In Australia and New Zealand co-operative marketing organizations are making good headway and the most recent suggestion is that a central selling agency be formed to market all the grain produced in Australia. The Australian Government has indicated that it will support such a proposal with state funds.

In the Argentine the grain trade is in the hands of private corporations, and here again, relatively few organizations handle a large majority of the wheat. It is estimated that three foreign firms



control approximately 80 per cent of the grain exported from the Argentine.

From the above statements of fact, both in the large importing countries and the large exporting countries, it will be seen that there has been a consolidation that has entirely changed the complexion of the grain trade. The grain trade, from the standpoint of exporting and importing countries, has passed into the hands of a relatively few strong marketing or purchasing organizations. The change affecting the production and consumption of grain, affecting one of the most vital phases of international trade, has come about with startling suddenness—within a period of less than ten years. It is only natural, therefore, that adjustments to a new organization of the grain trade may cause a certain amount of apprehension on the part of many interests. For instance in *The Times Trade Supplement* (London) March 15, 1930, appears the following:

"It may be recalled that at the recent meeting of the British Maritime Trust, Sir Frederick Lewis declared that it seemed more than usually difficult to draw conclusions regarding prospects from the statistical evidence that was available, as there was such a number of unknown factors. He referred particularly to the operation of Pools of one kind or another, as apt to create a condition of affairs in which the usual indications by which shipowners had been wont to guide themselves were now often quite untrustworthy."

And in a recent issue of *Milling* it is stated that the Pools have "made the flour market harder to read correctly." These are but instances of how other lines of business are finding it difficult to apply old methods of reasoning and old standards of business practice to the organized grain trade as it exists today. It is evident therefore that many interests have yet to adjust themselves to the apparent changes in the grain trade, so rapid have these changes been effected.

#### Pool Not Responsible

It will probably be in order for us to digress for a moment to answer a criticism that is sometimes levelled at our organization. It has sometimes been said that consolidation in purchasing in Great Britain and on the Continent has been a movement designed primarily to offset large scale selling by co-operative organizations in exporting countries, and, more particularly, the Canadian Wheat Pool. The facts that we have outlined tonight clearly show that the consolidation of the milling industry in Great Britain has been designed purely to eliminate wasteful competition, over-lapping of effort, and more especially to effect a reduction in milling costs. In addition the milling trade of Great Britain has endeavored to bring their capacity, expanded during the War, down to the point where it is in line with their actual markets. The movement towards consolidation is purely a domestic matter, prompted by a desire for a more effective milling organization. In no manner whatsoever is the consolidation related to marketing organizations in other countries or, in particular, to our own Pool organization.

The question naturally arises, where do we, as farmers in Western Canada, stand in relation to the great changes that have been outlined? In the first place, the whole situation makes it absolutely impossible for us to think of the grain marketing situation in terms of anything but effective organization. Through the Pool organization 140,000 farmers have been able to parallel the

consolidation in the grain trade both in importing and in other exporting countries. While organization in the past has brought many improvements in the position of our farming industry, organization today is even more essential because it is a basis of the grain market. And as we look into the future it is highly impossible to see anything but more effective organization both in producing and consuming countries. It is simply a trend of times. It is the way business is being done.

In conclusion we will quote a few sen-

tences from an editorial that appeared recently in the *Toronto Star Weekly*:

"The whole argument, whether from friend or foe of the Wheat Pool, if it has proven anything at all, it is that the 'pool' idea and practice, under modern conditions, was as inevitable as that day follows night.

"With the whole world of human industry, in other words, of labor and capital, practically on an organization basis, it was impossible that the greatest and most fundamental industry of all should be left out."

## Obligations of the Pool Contract

By M. J. Archer, Grande Prairie

There appears to be some considerable misapprehension in regard to the obligations assumed by a member of the Wheat Pool as to what he can and he can not do in respect to the selling of his wheat. There have been several actions taken against Pool members on account of their non-compliance with the agreement to deliver all their grain to the Wheat Pool. When a farmer signs a Pool contract, either first or second series, he has agreed to deliver to the Alberta Wheat Pool all the wheat owned, produced and acquired by or for him.

This has a very important bearing on sale agreements under crop selling plan. In the event of the vendor being a member of the Wheat Pool, all his share of the grain grown on the land covered by crop payment contract belongs to the Pool, and he has no recourse whatsoever but to deliver the same to the Pool. Therefore if a non-Pool member purchases Pool grain or acquires possession of the same for payment of account such as threshing,

he must also deliver that grain to the Pool, even though he be not a member himself. This was decided conclusively in the action of the Manitoba Pool versus John Grabowski. Grabowski was a thresherman in Manitoba and obtained payment for his threshing account by receiving grain from members of the Manitoba Pool and disposed of the said grain outside the Pool.

Mr. Justice Kilgour granted a perpetual injunction restraining Grabowski from selling grain outside the Manitoba Pool. It is only fair to the members of the Pool that each should protect the other and see that their grain is delivered to the Pool, no matter what channels it goes through before it goes there, as it is necessary for the welfare of the Pool that these contracts be carried out fully and those who violate the same are not only unfair to other members of the Pool but they are directly interfering and hindering the welfare of one of the greatest organizations that the Western farmers have ever produced for their own betterment.

## Professor Fay on Wheat Situation

The Canadian people have confidence in the Wheat Pool and the present condition of the market clearly reflects the success of the Pool, said Prof. C. R. Fay, of the economics department of Toronto University, on April 8th. Prof. Fay has just completed a survey of the Western grain situation and will shortly proceed to England to examine the status of the Canadian Wheat Pool there.

"After my investigation I am a strong supporter of the Pool as it has functioned hitherto as a voluntary organization," he said. "There has been an attempt made in Saskatchewan to make it compulsory for farmers to sell their wheat through the Pool. I am strenuously opposed to that."

The fact that export trade was improving was another indication of improvement in the wheat situation, said Prof. Fay. Considerable attention was fixed on the American winter wheat crop. However, absence of rain there and only moderate improvements of exports have caused farmers to cease to worry on that score.

Talking over the general situation last year with both representatives of the wheat "trade" and the Pool, Prof. Fay was convinced that North America had been most "bullish" in its wheat trading.

#### Not Holding Out

"Most emphatically the Pool was not holding out when the trade was selling," he said. The Pool was offering wheat continuously all summer and fall at below Winnipeg prices in an effort to dispose of the wheat crop.

"But in order to compete with the unusual Argentine crop, it would have been necessary to sacrifice grain as low as 30 cents below the Winnipeg prices, which was unreasonable," he continued.

"The difficulty in 1929 was to move the limited quantity of high quality Canadian wheat to Europe, which was determined to depend on its own wheat crop. There is no question of a boycott of Canadian wheat," said Prof. Fay. "The tariff wall in England and Europe is just a case of tariff protection for local growers against the cheaper Argentine wheat. The ban was not directed at Canadian wheat, but the higher grade grain has suffered with the lower grade Argentine product."

## Pool and Inevitability

(Toronto Star Weekly)

The whole argument, whether from friend or foe of the Wheat Pool, if it has proven anything at all, it is that the "Pool" idea and practice, under modern conditions, was as inevitable as that day follows night.

Willy-nilly, the "Pool" had to come; and willy-nilly, the "Pool" has come to stay.

With the whole world of human industry, in other words, of labor and capital, practically on an organization basis, it was impossible that the greatest and most fundamental industry of all should be left out.

This holding up of hands in holy horror at the very idea of the banks backing up



the Wheat Pool and Governments backing up the banks, is sheer and wilful blindness, not to give it a worse and more undignified name.

The very latest piece of market news this week was to the effect that the British Government is at this moment working on the details of a bill, which will include a provision for guaranteeing farmers a fixed price for their wheat.

It is not a question of whether the Canadian Wheat Pool "wins" out on the last season's crop. It is a question of the absolute and compelling necessity for a Wheat Pool.

#### THOMAS COMMENTS

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British Government, has cabled

the president of the Canadian Wheat Pool pointing out his reply to a supplementary question in the House of Commons on April the first was in no way based upon any feeling prevailing in Great Britain that the Pool had been attempting to withhold wheat from the market last autumn. "He is fully aware," the cable adds, "of the friendly attitude of the Canadian Wheat Pool towards the principles and motives underlying his plan for a more regular interchange of commodities between Canada and Great Britain, and appreciates the difficulties with which the Pool has been confronted and earnestly hopes that the situation may soon rectify itself to the mutual advantage of Canada and Great Britain."

he did, and both feel that they have done some good missionary work where Nelson is concerned.

## News & Views

Allen Egan, Sr., Bow Island.—I have been on a trip to the Old Country for about four months, and in my travels I find wonderful propaganda put on by our "old friends" who represent us as a huge octopus solely in existence to raise the price of food to the consumers. I had an awful time trying to show them the true position of the Pool.

The London Times, of March 12, 1930, contains an outline of the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Cairns Line of Steamships, Ltd., and the chairman, Lord Kirkley, is reported as saying:—

"The organization of the Wheat Pool is a domestic matter which primarily concerns Canada, and, in so far as it is designed to assist the farmer by co-operation and scientific marketing, it is a perfectly legitimate operation and is deserving of sympathy."

John Davidson, Oliver, B.C., formerly of Bridesville, B.C., writes to state that while a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool he is not shipping wheat, as he uses all his grain for feed. He adds: "But I believe heartily in your undertaking and that every farmer big and small should belong to the Wheat Pool and lay aside individualism for good, working for co-operation. I wish to keep in touch with the Pool, not that I will benefit by it financially, but I like to see the good work go on and make progress."

In speaking to the representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Manchester, President McPhail is reported in the *Producer* (Manchester) to have said: "We started a movement for producers for the same reasons as you did in this country. I have never taken that idea that our interests are opposed. The interests of each individual are identical in the final analysis. There must be a meeting-place between the producer and the consumer; and if the people on both sides of the movement realize that, and realize that conditions can never be such as we want them to be until we do find that meeting ground, then it is a question of meeting often enough and we shall find the solution."

### Income Tax Decision

The Supreme Court of Canada on April 10th dismissed with costs, the appeal of the Minister of National Revenue vs. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The decision holds that the Wheat Pool is not liable for income tax assessed by the Minister of National Revenue amounting to \$154,143 for 1925 and \$302,489.61 for 1926. The effect of this judgment is to say that the deductions of the Pool for operating costs are not profits or gains and that the Pool merely acts in a fiduciary capacity for the Pool members, accounting for every cent it receives, retaining nothing that could amount to gain or profit. The Saskatchewan Pool case was selected by the Government as a test case for the three Western Canadian Wheat Pools.

## Supply and Demand

(Contributed)

Milt King, a very strong Wheat Pool member, drifted into the general store at Blemin the other day to see about an order of special harness expected in from the factory, and after the business had been attended to by the proprietor, Jim Nelson, talk drifted on to the Wheat Pool as it has had the habit of doing these past few weeks.

"Well Milt," asked Jim, "are you going to get the final payment on your 1928 crop from the Pool?"

"I see Bill coming in, let's ask him," Milt replied.

As Bill Foot, the local Pool agent, came in, he sensed there was a Pool discussion in progress and so, "trimming his sails," he joined the two old-timers ready to protect his interests.

"When are we going to get the final payment on the 28 crop, Bill?"

"I don't know," said Bill, "but I do know you'll get it some time as soon as the Pool sells the carryover."

"They shouldn't have had a carryover to sell," said Jim. "Why didn't they sell when the price was up around \$1.80?"

"Say, you poor fish, why don't you sell that baby's bath-tub hanging up there? It's been hanging on that hook since I came to town three years ago. Why don't you sell it?"

"Because no one wants to buy it," said Jim.

"Well, I see the price tag says \$3.50, but I'll give you 50 cents for it and take it off your hands."

"Do you think I'm crazy?" Jim gasped. "And you're wrong on that three year stuff. I've had it in this shop for nine years and am going to get my price. You must think I'm crazy to sell it for 50 cents."

"Exactly, and you talking about the Pool having a carryover. Don't you know that the Pool is holding that wheat for a fair price the same as you are holding the bath-tub? And the reason that we did not sell last fall was because there was no one to buy it at a fair price."

Jim was getting hot under the collar about this time and adopted a different tack.

"What right had the Government to use my good money in paying the Pool's margin?"

"First, the Government did not pay one cent of Pool margin but it did guarantee it to the banks. And, secondly, it was done to not only protect the farmers as a whole in this country, but to protect

your own business in this general store."

"That's all rot, Bill. The Pool had the opportunity last fall to sell all the 1928 carryover and last year's crop. Why in hell didn't they do so?"

"I don't think you know what you're talking about Jim. What's the price of that iron bolt?"

"Five cents."

"What's the price of that polished steel bolt over there?"

"Fifteen cents."

"Well, that's why the Pool didn't sell its wheat last fall—Argentine wheat was iron bolt quality and Canadian wheat was steel bolt quality. You wouldn't sell the steel bolt for the price of the iron bolt or you wouldn't be in business very long, and it is the same with our Canadian wheat. If we sold at the same price as Argentine wheat you'd be looking for another business location today."

"But look here Bill, what right had the Pool to buy futures on the markets?"

"By two rights, Jim. One by the act of incorporation and, two, by the obligation to protect their own interests. You remember last May, Jim, when wheat dropped to \$1.04? Well, the Pool stepped in and bought five million bushels to prevent the bulls from pushing the market still lower, and you must also remember that prices climbed steadily after that day. You might also like to know, Jim, that the Pool sold those futures in a few days at \$1.14. Don't you think this was good business, Jim?"

"You can't pull this stuff on me, Bill. The Pool has no right to play the markets. The flour milling companies or line companies don't hedge or play the markets."

"Jim, I didn't think you knew what you were talking about, but now I'm sure you don't. Do you know, Jim, there are four cars of flour on consignment in this town, all of which is hedged by the company that made it, and every time you sell 100 lbs. the hedge is lifted for the milling company's protection. Furthermore, each day's buys of the line company on the track here in Blemin is wired to their head office and the same amount is hedged in Winnipeg the next morning."

At this point in the conversation Jim was called to attend customers and appeared to be glad of an excuse to get away from such impregnable arguments as Bill was putting up. Milt was very glad, however, that Bill had arrived when



## Prize Winning Essays Written by School Children of Acadia Valley

Ina Peers Wins First in High School Grades and Nick Shapka First in Lower Grades

William Pettinger, Alberta Wheat Pool field service man, held a meeting in the Community Hall at Acadia Valley on March 25th. A few residents of Acadia Valley offered seven prizes for compositions by school children dealing with the lantern slides which were shown by Mr. Pettinger. The school board closed the schools at 3 o'clock to permit the children to attend. In all over 200 were in attendance at the meeting.

The competition was restricted to the pupils of the high school grades and the lower grades. The teachers were selected as judges, and the prizes were awarded as follows:

A—High School grades: (1) Ina Peers; (2) Isabelle McGuire; (3) Frank Peers; (4) Katharine Graham.

B—Lower grades: (1) Nick Shapka; (2) Aloah Wray; (3) Vasil Shapka.

In this issue we are publishing the winning compositions in both A and B grades. In the next issue we will publish the second prize compositions.

### Wheat Pool Lantern Views

(By INA PEERS)

On March 25th, Mr. Pettinger, the field service man, showed lantern views depicting operations, terminals, and personalities connected with the Wheat Pool, which proved very interesting to both young and old.

The first slide pictured the Loughheed Building in Calgary. When the Pool first organized they rented a small room on the second floor. At the present time they occupy the entire second floor, the basement, five rooms on the fifth floor, and one-half the floor space on the sixth.

The Alberta Wheat Pool was the first to organize. They united with the Pools in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and are known as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. Under this system each Province is divided into seven large districts, and each of these into ten smaller districts. Each of the smaller districts elects a delegate to the annual convention. The delegates of each of the seven districts elect a director to the Central Board, which controls the organization. The Manager of the Wheat Pool is Mr. Purdy. The President of the Alberta Board is Mr. Wood.

In 1924 the first deduction of two cents a bushel for the elevator fund was taken. In the same year the Pool bought a few of the elevators belonging to line companies, and built a few of their own, making about forty-three Pool elevators in the Province. At present there are about four hundred and twenty-nine elevators belonging to the Pool in Alberta.

The next slide showed three oxen and one horse hitched to a plow. In contrast, one of the first combines was shown at work in Southern Alberta. A cartoon followed regarding the old and the new method of marketing wheat. A non-Pool member was crossing a stream on thin ice in a wagon and was breaking through. A Pool member was crossing on the new bridge in his truck. He noticed the poor farmer down below having

so much trouble, so yelled to him, "Hey, Jakel Why don't you take the new bridge?"

A slide showed a form of each farmer's account as kept at the office. Every detail is kept so any farmer wishing to know when his cheques were mailed, or how much has been paid may easily do so by writing in to the office.

Every car of grain is graded. One picture showed a man grading a car of wheat. He had a probe in his hand, which is a long pole about six feet in length and has seven openings along the handle. It is operated by turning the top part. In these openings samples of wheat are taken from seven different sections of the car. The samples are put on a canvas and mixed before being tested.

### Vancouver Terminals

Before No. 1 terminal at Vancouver was built, the Pool representatives had to negotiate with seventeen different men in order to purchase the site on which it now stands. The capacity of this elevator is over five million bushels.

The No. 2 terminal at Vancouver and the terminal at Prince Rupert are both leased from the Dominion Government by the Pool. At first they thought a terminal at Prince Rupert would be useless, so the rent paid was only one hundred dollars per year. When they found it was an efficient terminal, the rent was raised to one thousand dollars a year. An air-view was shown of this elevator. It showed solid rock all around it.

Scrapers unload a car of grain in three-quarters of an hour, while a cradle unloads a car in seven minutes. At one dock three boats may be loaded at once, as they have three cradles. The mixing is done when they are loading the boat. A Government Inspector takes a sample of the grain in his dipper as it is being loaded. If it does not come up with the standard, it must be either unloaded or sold for a lower grade. The first boat to take Pool wheat was the Craigpool from No. 1 terminal at Vancouver. The name "pool" attached on the end of its name was just a coincidence.

Two charts were shown, one of the world's production of wheat, the other showing the percentages of the world's exports. Canada ranked fourth in the world's production and first in the world's exports.

### Thunder Bay Elevators

The next was a picturesque harbor scene of Thunder Bay. It is the largest shipping port in the world, while the No. 1 terminal at Vancouver is the largest on salt water. Both these elevators are owned by the Pool. They own one-third of the space at the head of the lakes. In the spring of 1926 the first boat, the Donnacona sailed from the lakes.

Another cartoon was shown of a Pool member getting a cheque. He said, "This is the first time I ever got paid for wild oats."

A picture was shown of the unloading of the Pool wheat by suction from the barges into the mills in London, England. When the weather is damp, the spout is covered with canvas so it won't absorb

the moisture. The salesman in the London office is Mr. Smith. The salesman in France is Mr. Jardine.

A view of the Chicago Board of Trade was the next picture. Another view showed the people in the pit making signs to show whether they wished to buy or sell and at what price.

### In Argentina

Several pictures were taken in Argentina to show how different the people and the conditions are than they are here. First of all it showed how the cowboys dressed, which was very different from the cowboys here. The peasants are different than our farmers, being more backward. Christmas time comes in the Argentine just at harvest time, and it is not celebrated as it is here.

The peasants are an illiterate class of people. Their houses are rickety and dirty. One picture showed a pig looking out of one of the windows of a peasant's home. Their carts have large wheels, since there are very few bridges and their grain is apt to get wet unless the box is set up high. They have no granaries to store their grain, but must put it in sacks piled on the ground. In wet weather they cover the sacks with a piece of canvas to protect them.

The land-owners have large stretches of land, often containing as many as seventy-five thousand acres. Their buildings are much better than those of the peasants. They plant shrubs around their buildings which improves the appearance of their homes.

The llama is used in the Andes Mountains. They prove to be very useful animals, as their wool is used for making vicuna cloth, their flesh is eaten for food, and they are used as pack animals.

They have large herds of cows here. They do not deliver the milk in the manner we do, but lead the cow from door to door, and milk in the pitchers brought out by the people of the house. Donkeys are milked in a similar manner.

The chief pest is the locust. They travel similar to the army worm. A trench is dug in front of an army of the locusts and sheet iron is put along the edges of the trench. As the young locusts have no wings they slip on this sheet iron and fall into the trench. A gasoline torch is brought along to kill them, or they are often put in bags and shipped as fertilizers.

The peasants collected two million dollars by small contributions and built a magnificent edifice. The upper rooms of the building are hotel-style, so when the people come in for meetings they stay all night. The lower part is like an assembly hall. It would have been more practical had they spent their money on elevators.

Next, a cartoon was shown of a man, representing the Wheat Pool, sitting peacefully in a house made from sacks of wheat, representing the market. The bull and bear were standing outside, the bull trying to push up on the side of the house, while the bear was pushing down. The idea of the cartoon was to show that the "Bulls and Bears" had little effect on the market since the Pool was organized.

The next picture showed a portion of the Prince of Wales' ranch since the Prince is a member of the Wheat Pool. The next slide showed the Prince himself.

The general idea, running through these pictures, was to show the advances



of the Wheat Pool. The lantern slides ended with the Pool slogan—"Join the Wheat Pool and reap all you sow."

### The Probe

(By NICK SHAPKA)

All wheat is graded before it is given its price or quality.

An instrument called a probe is used for grading this wheat. This probe is filled seven different times in the car, and each time the wheat is dropped on a canvas.

The probe itself is a long iron pipe about seven feet in length. It has seven different pockets to fill. There are outer and inner pipes with holes of the same size. A thing on top which turns opens the holes. They then put it into the wheat, shut the holes, and all these little pockets in the probe are filled with wheat. The probe is then emptied of its sample of wheat on a canvas. From the canvas the wheat is put in paper sacks and taken into a room where it is sampled and graded.

In this way, by means of the probe, all wheat is fairly graded and given its price.

### Field Service Notes

At a Pool meeting held at Lougheed, on April 2nd, a vote of confidence in the Wheat Pool was unanimously passed.

Freedom U.F.A. Local, Naples, at a recent meeting unanimously passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Pool and the Pool officials.

H. M. Clark, Secretary of Durness Wheat Pool Local at Streamstown, writes that at a recent meeting of that local a resolution was passed expressing confidence in the management of the Pool and in the handling of the 1929 crop.

On April 2nd a Wheat Pool meeting was held at Viking. The *Viking News* states that "It was undoubtedly the best Pool meeting ever held there, and shows that interest in the Pool is not lagging on account of present conditions. Farmers are rallying to the Pool as never before, and any success it has or may attain is due to their own efforts."

Coalhurst Local held a small but very enthusiastic meeting on March 28th, when they were addressed by Delegate Talbot, field service man Norman Nelson, and C. J. Jensen, district director, who gave a very enlightening talk on the working of the Pool. Mr. Jensen was questioned by several of the members, and although everyone would have liked to see a small payment at this time, they went away satisfied with the way the Pool was handling a difficult situation.

Hugh McFadyon, secretary of Our Home Local Union No. 889, of Knee Hill Valley, writes: "I am instructed by the Directors and members of Our Home Local No. 889 of U.F.A. to forward to you the following: 'Resolved that we, the members of "Our Home" Local 889 of the U.F.A., in council assembled, herewith express to the Wheat Pool our entire confidence, trust and sympathy with the policy which the Pool is following, regarding the marketing of our grain in the present crisis.' I may state also, that we have some members in our Local

who are not members of the Wheat Pool but they all voted for the policy of the Pool."

The Secretary of Compeer Local reports a very successful meeting held on April 1st. Lew Hutchinson's address was followed with keen interest, his subject being a comprehensive review of the Pool and its undertaking since its inauguration in 1923. Many questions were asked and answered satisfactorily to all present. C. A. Fawcett also addressed the meeting, touching on various resolutions passed at the Convention. J. J. McCabe was present and his comments were also appreciated. Mr. Brummel, from Loverna Local, was a visitor. He spoke on 100 per cent Pool, and the many arguments he had for its support were strongly upheld by all present. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers.

### The Root of the Trouble

(Edmonton Bulletin)

Mr. Sapiro says the Wheat Pool got into trouble because it speculated. There is no news in that. It would be more to the point if he would tell the Pool how it can hold wheat for "orderly marketing" without speculating. The real reason it has more wheat on hand than it knows what to do with is that the Pool found it harder to sell wheat than Mr. Sapiro finds it to peddle hot air at a profit.

### Loyalty to Co-operative Organization

In addressing the farmers of the United States on the need for remaining loyal to their organization, Alexander Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, reminds them that every industry has its dark days. There is too much of a tendency for producers to quit in discouragement when their co-operative marketing scheme goes against them. The thing to bear in mind is that reverses have overtaken many of the best industrial organizations. Very often the cause is beyond the control of the management and the farmer needs to get accustomed to such experiences. Mr. Legge further points out that the individual does not usually quit when drought or hailstorms wipe out profits for the year. He goes ahead and plants another. The same farmer who runs away when management goes wrong shows patience and courage under bad crop conditions, for he can more readily understand what causes his loss. Then on the matter of cutting down acreage, he says that there was a time when manufacturers were unable to cut production. They were operating as unorganized units, like the farmer has been, and competition among themselves made it necessary to sell everything they could, regardless of price. The stronger ones gradually began to cut prices and the weaker ones were forced out of the field. Now the element of adjusting supply to demand is inherent in industry. Unorganized, the farmer has had to increase his crop to get a few more dollars when the price went down. Now he is learning by concerted action he and his neighbors can get the same money, or more money, by reducing production. Before, he had produced something which resulted only in lowering his income.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S COLUMN

Springtime is here, bringing with it more extended outdoor activities for the young people and less time to read during the evenings.

We are continuing to receive and fill requests for the Junior Wheat Pool booklets and "Meri-Ka-Chak—His Message."

The number of applicants is not as numerous now as during the winter months, as might be expected. Requests from the following young people are acknowledged:

Sam Stefiszyn, Ohaton; Victor Stefiszyn, Ohaton; Helen Veltikold, Dina; Betty Dougherty, Rio Grande; Philip Pigeon, Castor; Tony Raffa, Acadia Valley; Peter R. Kolody, Maleb; Frank J. Bachmier, Acme; Clarence Maskell, Stanger.

Jack Adamson, Onaway; Elsie Carlson, Bawlf; Myfanwy Davies, Byemoor; Esther Gascoyne, Battle Bend; Roderick Herron, Ashmont; Joseph and Eva D. Kathrein, Mayerthorpe; Amy Conibear, Telfordville; Harry Martinsen, Lea Park; Edna Beecroft, Barrhead; Norma Brown, Dunstable; Harold Lindquist, Jarow; Allan T. Stevenson, Hope Valley; Jean Waterman, Alix; Walter E. Wood, Millet; Violet and Leonard Swedberg, Pollockville.

Fontella Rasmussen, Magrath; Grace McKay, Foreman; Eda Bennett, Freedom; Hedley Fogglin, Twin River.

Violet Swedberg, Pollockville.—Will you please send me the Wheat Pool booklet and the Meri-ka-Chak book. I am twelve years old and in grade 6. My brother Leonard is in grade five and he can also read them. We have a radio and listen in at the Pool talks at times. My dad has belonged to the Pool since it started and says he wouldn't farm unless he was in the Pool. Here's hoping to get these books and wishing you success.

### Pool Elevator Agents

A circular has been sent to all agents of Alberta Pool elevators, pointing out that the directors and delegates established a policy last year which restricts agents from taking on new side-lines or agencies of any kind. Agents are requested to cancel any agencies which they have taken on since August 1st, also any insurance, hail, fire or life, even if held prior to August 1st last.

The circular also points out that while agents should take an active interest in the activity of both Wheat Pool and U.F.A. Locals, they should not accept office in such Locals. It is pointed out that if an agent accepts office he might be placed in an embarrassing position in the event of the operation of the Pool elevator of which he is agent being the subject of discussion.

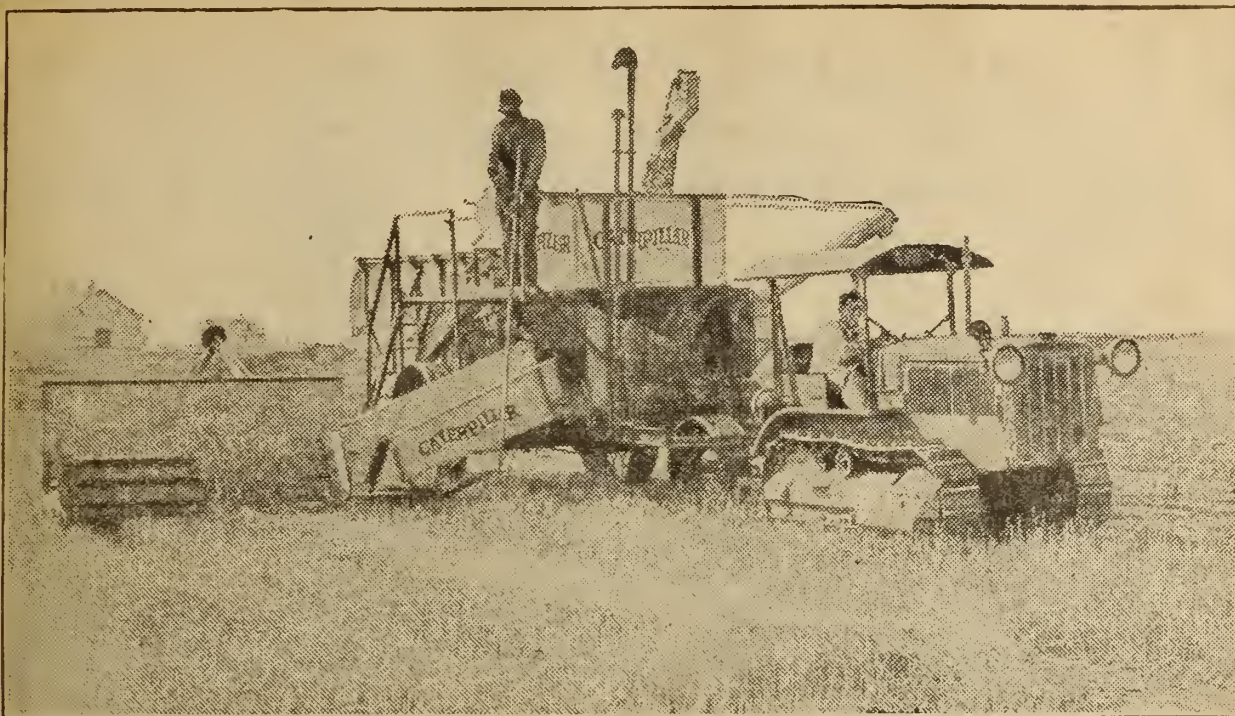
A further paragraph in the circular suggests to the agents where it is possible to extend accommodation to Pool members in weighing, loading or unloading of any commodity, where such can be done without interfering with the operation of the elevator, such assistance should be rendered without charge and without assuming any responsibility.

### LOOKS SUSPICIOUS

Judge—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?

Witness—Never, my lord, but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he had been there.—*Monmouthshire Beacon*.





# it's GOODBYE to "GREEN" STUBBLE when this combine comes

Right at the sickle, the "Caterpillar" Combine begins to save. Go clear to the ground—if necessary—with the balanced, responsive header. Get the low-hanging heads—the down, tangled grain—as well as the straight. And once on the grain-tight drapers, your grain is headed for the bin!

The big-diameter cylinder does its effective work—delivers 90% of the loosened grain directly into the grain carrier. And "Caterpillar" positive agitation has just begun!

Fast-turning spiked beaters catch the swift rush of straw and beat it vigorously. Steel-fingered pickers toss and pick. In a whirling "fog" the chaff-laden straw is constantly beaten and picked—shaken and tossed—thrown, blown, vigorously whipped.

From this "fog" are snatched the extra bushels—saved

to sell—not lost to start volunteer. Not much chance of any green stubble where a "Caterpillar" Combine harvests.

**Caterpillar Tractor Co.**

PEORIA, ILL., and SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., U. S. A.  
Track-type Tractors : Combines : Road Machinery  
(There is a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)



C O M B I N E S



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Many Avenues of Service

Women Who Have Contributed to the Enrichment of Life—Unsung Heroes and Heroines

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

Today (Good Friday) we went for a short motor drive out into the country and it was delightful with its promise of Spring. So delightful in fact that I wondered as we drove along if, after all, the promise of Spring was not almost more alluring, more entrancing, than Spring itself. The air, soft and balmy, giving promise of coming warmth, was most comforting after the sterner days of winter, and the trees still showing the beauty of outline and tracery of twigs gave their promise of spring in swelling buds and deeper colorings of greys and reds and yellows in the bark. The earliest birds gave an occasional trill instead of the fuller chorus that will follow, and a few frogs heralded the approach of their later band. There had been a slight rain in the morning and the lawns and parks in the city as well gave a suggestion of the green garments they were to don later.

My mind many times flew to Alberta, and I wondered if the much needed moisture—at least very much needed in some districts—had fallen and given fresh promise and fresh hope for the year's work.

I always feel at this time of the year there will be little leisure, little time for reading and I might well try to tell you of a little of mine.

### Many Avenues of Service

When reading the lives of different women who have played a sufficiently important part in the world that their works have been told either by others or by themselves at the instigation of others, one can not but be struck with the fact that there are many avenues of service, many ways in which the world is made the richer and life the fuller for those who follow, and if we could only know the added efforts of "unsung heroes" and heroines, we should be the more astounded.

I have just finished reading the life of Dr. Mary Scharlieb, of whom I must confess I had never even heard, and it was full of the obstacles that seemed overwhelming in the path of the woman student of medicine less than fifty years ago. This Englishwoman after her marriage with an English barrister lived in India and had her interest in medicine aroused by reviewing a work on Medical Jurisprudence for the *Madras Jurist* and also by the tales of great suffering of many of the high class Indian women because their strict purdah rules did not allow them to have a man doctor. After her first two children were born she studied mid-wifery for two years, and then she began to realize that to be as useful as she desired to be she must have the general knowledge of medicine and surgery. With difficulty she entered the Madras Medical College and studied there until her license was granted; then, when her health demanded, she returned to England and studied there, one of the pioneer women in the

field of medicine, as she was also at Vienna where she took a further course. She then returned to India and worked with almost incredible energy there at her hospital and private practice, and lectured in the College until her health again failed her and she again returned to England, where with the greatest credit to herself she built up a large practice and lectured and helped on the Medical Women's Movement.

In addition to the desire to do herself credit, or shall I say of vastly more importance to her, was the desire that she as a pioneer should be a credit to womankind. These early workers who in the face of ridicule and strong opposition made it possible for women to be of greater service in the world through the channel of medical service, felt it was womankind, not they, who were at the bar of public opinion.

That they won approval is evidenced in the fact that just a few short years after their efforts and struggles, the way is made as easy for girls as for boys, and when we hear of a girl taking the medical course we now say "How interesting!" or "How splendid!" instead of scorning it with "Ridiculous!" or "Impossible!"

### Not Accidental Reward

Other contributions to the world through art or some other channel may not have reached us directly, but we know that they have made life more worth living for someone else. Immediately previous to this I had read "The Life of Alice Meynell," one of England's greatest woman poets, and again the same spirit of strict devotion to work, some goal towards which she pressed. Success does not seem an accidental reward to the casual worker! This woman with her family of eight children worked most strenuously all through the years with her husband in his publications and produced her beautiful poems and articles. They could only have been the production of a beautiful mind and a fine soul.

What different contributions to life and what different lives we lead! Isadora Duncan, the dancer, gave her contribution to the beauty and art of life. To many, her life is "beyond the pale," and they see no beauty in her because she lived a life so untrammelled by conventions and so free from self control, but she had a desire to express freedom and beauty of life and thought. She was a most exotic figure in this gallery of noted women, and her tragic death seemed most fitting to such a fantastic life. When failure had overtaken almost all her ventures, she was starting on a motor drive with friends when a scarf she wore round her head and neck flying in the breeze caught in the axle of the car and her neck was broken.

Of course we must realize different people derive happiness and inspiration from different sources, and possibly we ourselves receive no direct inspiration or

help from someone who has not directly affected our lives or who has not appealed to us; indirectly of course what helps one helps all.

Take, for instance Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy whose "Life" last year, by Dakin, was one of the much talked of books of the year. Many people have felt a new life physically and spiritually because of her, while to others she seems little more than a fraud.

We can go on and on enumerating women who have lived a comparatively few years ago who have developed their abilities and given freely of their talents, serving sometimes with almost incredible willingness and energy until they have become conspicuous figures. Countless others unknown outside their smaller circles have made their contribution to the happiness of those around them, and sometimes it seems as though we were forgetting, but if they have made any worth-while contribution to life, "the glory of their work is not blotted out."

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Two new members joined Wild Rose U.F.W.A. Local at the April meeting. At the May meeting, Mrs. Pearce will read a paper on young people's work, and members will answer the roll call by a "tribute to mothers."

Milk River U.F.W.A. held their April meeting at the home of Mrs. Brown. The usual business was transacted and a sick committee appointed for the next quarter. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Ellert, says a report from Mrs. Kuhl, secretary.

Mrs. Wm. Rurtzweg, who presided over the organization meeting of Thistle Ridge U.F.W.A. in Medicine Hat constituency was elected president. "Though wide-awake," writes Mrs. Wm. B. Laqua, "this Local will never be a very large one, owing to the sparsely settled neighborhood; yet we hope to do our part."

"We held a series of card parties during February and March and collected \$26 for our Flower Fund," writes Mrs. Melvin Galloway, secretary of Keoma-Kathryn U.F.W.A. Local. "At our March meeting the construction and use of a fireless cooker was demonstrated by Mrs. Galloway, Jr., and at the next meeting Mrs. Wright is to demonstrate paper flower making. We expect to have the basketry course, the baby clinic and a lecture on home nursing during the coming months."

Sounding Lake U.F.W.A. Local has been re-organized, Mrs. Plumb and Mrs. Cooper being re-elected president and secretary, with Mrs. White as vice-president. The Local has provided a fence for the school grounds, and plan to have trees planted. "We have adopted the new programs, and enjoy the monthly bulletins," says a letter from Mrs. Cooper. "A joint meeting with the





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U.F.A. was held recently, and the addresses by local speakers were much appreciated."

"We all enjoyed the bulletin on Horticulture and Beautification," reports Mrs. E. Heatherington, secretary of Sedalia U.F.W.A. Local, "and at our last meeting Mrs. T. Fulton gave a very interesting paper on her favorite garden vegetables and the care of plants started indoors and transplanted. We are very pleased with the programs and are endeavoring to take up all the topics suggested. Conveners have been chosen for all the main topics for study, and they are responsible for the arrangement and carrying out of the balance of the program."

The weather being fine, just about all the members were present at the joint meeting of Crerar U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals at the Arthur Kolsum home on April 5th, states a report from Mrs. O. I. Elgaen, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local. It was decided to enter the handicraft contest to be held in Sedgewick; also to donate 25 cents per member towards the painting of the portrait of Mrs. L. C. McKinney. Mrs. W. McMahon read a paper on tea gardens and the cultivation of flowers in China. The president, Mrs. D. J. McMahon, then presented tea towels given by the members to one of the members.

"Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. held a most successful demonstration on Interior Decoration," given by Miss Hutton from the Women's Bureau, Edmonton. Miss Hutton first talked on decorating the different rooms in the home, the best colors to use in rooms with different exposures, how to treat the walls, woodwork, etc. She then showed how to make screens, lampshades, etc., in transparent work, and articles in mosaic drip and daub work in rich colors. Not only did the class see it done, but had to do it themselves. The Local has every reason to congratulate itself on securing such a demonstration."—Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary.

In spite of poor roads the social gathering held under the auspices of Morrin U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Locals, in aid of the Deficit Fund, was very successful. "The evening started with an amateur boxing match under the management of Mr. Joe Reed," writes Mrs. Neil MacLeod, secretary of the U.F.W.A. Local. "An illustrated lecture on co-operation, by W. E. Turner, of Calgary, followed. The proceeds came to \$38.75. The U.F.W.A. served lunch to the U.F.A. at a recent meeting, and a collection was taken after, each one giving what he wished towards the deficit. \$5 was raised by this means, making a grand total of \$43.75 from Morrin."

A splendid assortment of useful articles, made from flour sacks, was sold in aid of the Red Cross at the last meeting of Loughheed U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. F. Grandage. The bulletin on "Co-operative Effort," by Mrs. Scholefield, was read by the secretary. Mrs. G. Probst collected quilt blocks which had been made by the members, for a quilt which will be tied at the next meeting, and sold. The sum of 25 cents per member was voted to the Mrs. McKinney portrait fund; it was also decided to share the expenses of a three-days' course in physical instruction for the young people of the town and the surrounding school districts. The hostess was assisted

## Craigmyle U.F.W.A.



Craigmyle U.F.W.A. Local, says Mrs. H. Davis, has now 22 members; sent a delegate to the Annual Convention, who gave a splendid report; has a program arranged for the first six months of the year; held a three-day demonstration, by Miss Hutton, on home decorating, which was well attended and much enjoyed; held a dance to raise funds, and also a farm products sale and tea; gave \$5 to

Junior Conference Fund, a gift showed to a member's baby, gifts to members leaving the district, gave \$5 to Ladies Aid and \$10 to the Salvation Army; invited Delia Local to hear Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Banner; held a picnic at Clear Lake, Mrs. Warr being present. Officers for 1930 are Mrs. Vernon president, Mrs. McAuliffe vice-president and Mrs. Davis secretary.

by Mrs. Losness and Mrs. W. F. MacDonnell in serving refreshments.

The secretary of Granum U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. Lydia Arlt, writes: "Our Local held their April meeting at the lovely farm home of Mrs. A. McGregor. We had a good attendance and a great amount of business, as we had been unable to hold our March meeting on account of bad weather. Miss Minnie Goeson was chosen as our delegate to the Junior Conference. We intend to hold a tea and sale of home cooking in the near future to defray our delegate's expenses. We are trying to follow the programs sent out by Central Office for the monthly meetings. We think them very good and a great help."

Gardening was the topic under discussion at the April meeting of Wellington U.F.W.A. Local, states a report forwarded by Miss Elma P. Gudlaugson, secretary, and Mrs. Stong's bulletin on horticulture was read. This meeting was held at the home of Mrs. M. S. Gudlaugson, and was well attended in spite of the very poor road conditions. At the March meeting, held at the home of Mrs. S. Drysdale, Mrs. D. P. Roberts gave a very interesting and instructive paper on poultry; and arrangements were made to help a family which was found to be in serious need. At the February meeting the Convention delegate gave her report, and later in the same month a dance was held to raise funds.

Landonville U.F.W.A. Local cleared \$9.60 from their Jumble Sale, held in connection with a U.F.A. dance. Members brought articles they did not need—egg beaters, books, children's clothing, meat roasters, horse collars, aprons, and many other things—which were auctioned off. This Local recently arranged a surprise for their secretary, Mrs. Andrew Semple, and Mr. Semple, on the occasion

of their twentieth wedding anniversary. A pleasant evening was spent at the community hall, with a picture from the University Extension Department, and dancing. The ladies served a delicious lunch, the menu including a handsome wedding cake baked by some of the members, and presented Mrs. Semple with a very pretty china teaset.

Mrs. Roy Handley, secretary of Turin U.F.W.A. Local, writes that a baby clinic and short dressmaking course have been arranged by this Local, to be held in May and August respectively. The last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. G. Arrowsmith, and the roll call was answered by garden hints. Each member failing to respond to the roll call is fined ten cents. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Haines each read their selection of "the most interesting article from *The U.F.A.*" Mrs. A. Mitchell read a paper on immigration, and Mrs. E. Staath one on the benefits derived from the U.F.W.A., both being much enjoyed. Articles made by the members from flour sacks were then auctioned off, bringing in \$9.05. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Fred Martin and Mrs. A. Mitchell.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Date Rocks:** 1 cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup chopped walnuts, 1 lb. dates, cut fine, 2½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 tablespoon of water; drop by teaspoonful on a buttered tin.—Miss G.H., Calgary.

**Divinity Fudge:** Boil together slowly, until it strings, 2½ cups sugar, ½ cup white syrup, ½ cup water. Beat very stiff the whites of two eggs, and put on a large platter; then pour into them half the



boiling syrup and beat thoroughly with wire egg-whip. Boil the remaining syrup until it will harden in cold water, add a few drops of flavoring, and beat into the first mixture.—Miss G. H., Calgary.

**Stuffed Beet Salad:** Four medium-sized beets, 1 cup cottage cheese, 2 table-spoons cream, 1-8 teaspoon white pepper, lettuce, mayonnaise. Scrub beets and boil until tender. Dip into cold water and slip off skins. Season cottage cheese with salt and pepper and add cream to make moist. Scoop out the center of the beets, making cups. Fill with cheese and place on beds of chilled and crisped lettuce. Garnish with snips of beet taken from the center and serve with mayonnaise.

### "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment seven cents duty on delivery.



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## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### The Junior Conference

Dear Juniors:

The time of year is now approaching when all Juniors should be turning their attention to that important gathering which takes place at the University of Alberta, June 4th to 11th—the Junior Conference.

These Conferences have been held yearly since 1919. An increased interest and a larger attendance each year prove their popularity. Delegates return from this Conference with a new vision, a renewed courage for the carrying out of a program of higher ideals, and enthusiasm, too, for the carrying out of another year's work in the Locals. It may be truly stated that this Conference has many definite values, both to the individual who attends and to the organization itself.

Every Junior Local should endeavor to have as many delegates as possible, but at least one, in attendance at that Conference. In communities where no Junior Local exists, the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals are doing something exceedingly well worth while when they send some young person from that community to the Conference. It is to be hoped that this year, as in the past, the Senior Locals of the organization will make apparent their interest and support of the Conference.

#### Public Speaking Contest

To the members of the Junior U.F.A. this Conference has a special significance; apart from its educational and inspirational value it provides an opportunity for our annual business session, where Juniors meet together under their own officers and conduct their business in their own way. There have been added of late years other features of special interest such as the Reading Course, but one I wish to mention particularly—The Public Speaking Contest. Every encouragement is offered to Juniors to take up debating and public speaking in the Locals, and then to send their best to take part in the final contest at the Conference. There are offered by the U.F.A. Board three beautiful medals in gold, silver and bronze as an additional encouragement. Delegates who intend to take part, and we hope there will be many of them, should come prepared to speak, but should not memorize their addresses. Addresses delivered in the Contest must be upon some phase of the Farmers' Movement. We hope that Juniors will recognize the benefits of this work, and of our Public Speaking Contest, and that many will come prepared to take part. Application forms may be obtained from your Local secretary, or from Central Office, or from *The U.F.A.* of March 15th.

For a great many this has been a trying year, but the Junior U.F.A. has come through it well. With our increasing membership we can look forward to an increased attendance at the Conference. The Junior Conference is a mirror in which is reflected the progress made during the year.

I feel that these two things especially at the present time should concern every Junior Local and every Junior member, viz: (1) A strong, successful Public Speaking Contest showing the result of

the year's work in that field, and (2) particularly a strong, successful, well attended Junior Conference. We would do well to strive to make this the biggest and best Conference yet, bigger even than that of last year.

In conclusion, I would remind Juniors that the Conference is a testing time—it is the climax of the year's work—it tests your loyalty and interest. In many quarters our Junior Branch is judged alone by the representation and by the representatives at that Conference and we should endeavor to make both the best that we possibly can.

The Junior Conference merits the best support that we can give it.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLIE MILLS,  
President, Junior Branch.

### News from Junior Locals

Three new members joined at the April meeting of Bismark Juniors, held at the home of Merl Cissell. The roll call was answered with Scotch jokes.

"The Chesterwold Juniors held a get-together dance in Pigeon Creek School on Friday, April 4th. A very enjoyable time was had by all," writes Jay Crandall, secretary.

"The Wheatsheaf Junior Local held a social evening on March 7th," reports Jean Stokoe, secretary. "The evening was spent playing games and cards, and in dancing. A collection was taken which yielded about \$6."

In remitting dues, Roy Forberg, secretary of the Lougheed Junior Local, states that the Local had a successful meeting on April 9th at the home of Mr. M. Pope. It was decided to have a whist drive and dance on April 17th.

A new Junior Local was organized at Czar on April 7th by Mr. Oliver J. Gould, and is called Unity Junior U.F.A. There are seventeen paid up members. The following officers have been elected: president, Alex Gould; secretary, Jessie Gould.

During the summer months the Bobtail Juniors expect to play basketball before each meeting, writes Elsie Liddle, secretary. They have now a membership of eighteen, and although only a new Local, have decided to send a delegate to the Junior Conference.

The Consort Junior Local met at the home of Dawn and Gordon Anderson on April 5th. It was decided to donate \$10 to the Consort hospital. After the business, a very enjoyable time was spent playing various games. A very enjoyable lunch was then served.

"At the April 4th meeting of Monarch Junior Local the roll call was answered by each member giving a health rule. Anna Asplund gave a paper on 'Conquerors of the Sea.' It was decided to hold

our meetings on the first Friday of every month," reports Mary Hunwick, secretary.

"The first meeting of the Stainsleigh Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. Pickel on April 12th," writes Margaret Pope, secretary. "Two new members enrolled. After the meeting we enjoyed bridge, dancing and music, after which a very dainty lunch was served by the hostess."

"The Mossie Juniors held their April meeting at the home of the president, Charles Rossman, at which thirteen members and four visitors were present. It was decided to have a dance, tie and apron social on April 25th, the proceeds to go towards buying a basketball outfit for the school children," writes Catherine MacKenzie, secretary.

Two delegates were chosen at the April 4th meeting of Sunshine Junior Local, and if there are not sufficient funds in the treasury they have offered to make up the balance of their expenses themselves. Catherine Laut, secretary, writes that after the business the evening was spent in dancing to music provided by local talent.

"After the business part of the last meeting of Stanmore Junior Local, Joan and Ivy Adams, Christine Zacharriassen and Mary Anderson gave recitations, Grace Levens and Nancy Anderson asked riddles, and Nancy Anderson and Ruth Zacharriassen sang a song. Ivy Adams was asked to prepare the program for the next meeting. After the meeting the members danced the heel-and-toe polka," writes Amy Adams, secretary.

At the annual meeting of Hazel Bluff Junior Local the following officers were elected: president, William Baker; vice-president, Herbert Glover; secretary-treasurer, Margaret Lyons; supervisor, Mr. H. Cross. During the past winter they have held several successful dances; they had a hockey team, and now the members are interested in baseball, etc. The Seniors are building a hall for which the Juniors are helping to raise funds.

Margaret Hogg, secretary, reports that at the April 2nd meeting of Loyalty Juniors, at which 23 were present, it was decided that each member should contribute one piece of handicraft work, the best to be picked and sent to Edmonton to participate in the Handicrafts Competition. Frank Hoppins and Margaret Hogg respectively have been chosen captains of the boys' and girls' baseball teams and Isabel Gilbert of the basketball team. Everyone had a very enjoyable time at the card party and old time dance the Juniors held on April 4th.

Hastings Coulee Junior Local held its annual meeting on April 11th, when the following officers were elected: president, Carl Mallett; vice-president, Davy Jones; secretary-treasurer, Walter Henderson; executive committee, Roth Beebe, Earl Stinson, Tom Horricks, Stanley Mallett, and Jimmie Henderson. "It is our plan to have some kind of an entertainment at the close of the year," writes Walter Henderson. "This year we had a minstrel show which was enjoyed by all. We have held regular meetings all winter, some of which were very interesting."

On invitation of Mrs. W. L. Barker, the April meeting of Conrich Junior



Local was held at her home with twenty-five members present. Each member answered the roll call with a riddle. Mrs. Hodgson suggested that each member give the name and a short line about some prominent U.F.A. executive. It was decided to send Joe Fisher, who is ill in the hospital, some flowers. Miss Bateman gave an interesting talk on the growth of the Junior U.F.A. and an outline of University Week. The rest of the evening was spent in enjoyable contests.

"A meeting of North Edmonton (formerly called Horse Hill) Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. Hallman on April 4th," writes Lorne Appleby, secretary. "Mr. McIntyre gave a very interesting talk on vegetables and encouraged the young people to participate in school fairs. Three of the Juniors decided to enter the Public Speaking Contest. A debate then took place, 'Resolved that talkies are better than silent pictures,' which resulted in a tie. The entertainment for the rest of the evening was as follows: Songs by M. Joachim and V. Parsons, recitation by E. Runnels, duet by M. Taylor and D. Allan." The North Edmonton Junior Local has now a membership of forty—and it was only organized this year!

### Membership Fees

Will secretaries endeavor to increase their membership and remit all dues on hand to Central Office before May 31st, as prizes are again being offered to the two Directors whose Constituencies show the greatest increase in membership for the Conference year which ends May 31st, in comparison with the previous year and we want to have as great an increase as possible.

### Grain Judging Contest

The Grain Judging Contest which proved so successful last year will again be held this year at the Junior Conference, and the Wheat Pool are again offering the three prizes: First, \$15; Second, \$10; and Third, \$5.

### Register Early!

Registration forms for the delegates who are to attend the Junior Conference should be forwarded early to the University. This is important, as the University authorities do not feel justified in holding the University Week unless there are at least 75 registrations. Delay on the part of one or two Locals, therefore, might result in cancellation of the Conference.

### Definition Contest

Entries for the Definition Contest must be received at The U.F.A. office not later than May 15th. The subject is "The Aims and Objects of the U.F.A." Definitions must be written by Junior Members of the U.F.A., and must be not more than 150 words in length. Three prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 will be awarded.

### Program Loyalty Juniors

March 7.—Membership Drive Entertainment.  
March 21.—Pie Eating Contest.

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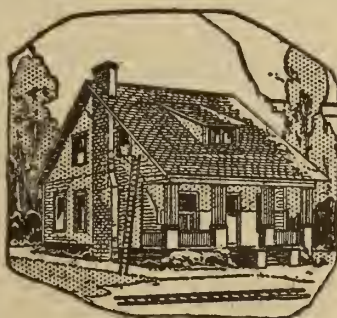
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April 4.—Spelling Bee.  
 April 18.—Taffy Pull. Impromptu Speaking.  
 May 2.—Report of Agriculture Students.  
 May 16.—Election of Delegates to Convention.  
 May 30.—Baseball Tournament.  
 June 20.—Report of Delegates from Convention.  
 July 4.—Community Picnic.  
 July 18.—Picnic at Pine Lake.  
 August 1.—Trip to Lacombe Experimental Farm.  
 August 15.—Boys Entertain Girls.  
 September 5.—All Comic Evening.  
 September 19.—School Fair Night.  
 October 3.—Business Meeting.  
 October 17.—Harvesters' Dance.  
 November 7.—Mock Trial.  
 November 21.—Speaker from University.  
 December 5.—Annual Meeting.  
 December 19.—Address by President.  
 January 2, 1931.—New Year's Dance. Carnival.  
 January 16.—Speaker from University.  
 February 6.—Play.  
 February 20.—Debate.

See Organization Page for list of contributions to the Junior Conference Fund. Have YOU sent in your contribution yet?

## Health Athletics for Juniors

Upon suggestion of your editor I am going to try to explain a couple of ways of promoting interest in your Junior U.F.A. work. Many clubs have very interesting times with debates, musical programs and parties. Why not introduce some athletics and have still more fun? If 20 minutes were devoted each meeting to the doing of stunts and tricks you would soon find the interest would grow. Why do stunts and tricks? Why, for the fun of it! In addition, you get real benefit because you will make your body supple and strong. You don't need any apparatus whatever to start with.

Now let us get right down to details. Next time you have a bunch of girls or boys together bring up the question of stunts. See who can do the most. Try these:

1. Pick up a match with the lips by bending over (spread the legs but don't touch the floor with your hands.)
2. Jump through a broom and back.
3. Sit down on the floor, spread your legs and pick up a match from the floor with your lips.
4. Crawl through a broom.
5. Crawl through the knee length string.
6. Kick up on your hands and feet against the wall.
7. Lie down on the floor and arch into a "crab".
8. Crawl over the back of a chair.

Spalding's athletic courses are very good on these exercises and my own course (20 lessons—\$1.00) explains dozens of exercises for the beginners.

Besides the stunts and tricks there are dozens of pyramids you could build with a little practice. You could give a little display of your work for 5 or 10 minutes at your meetings some time. By arranging a boxing match or wrestling bout in connection with a display, a small admission could be charged and the proceeds used to help the U.F.A. and buy gloves or mats. Who says we haven't means to "put things over?" I will gladly give any assistance I can.

As I mentioned in my radio talks last winter, use common sense, keep active and you'll be more efficient to do your school work and every-day tasks better. Everyone need not be an athlete to keep healthy, but to be *healthy* is our duty towards ourselves.

Before I close I must say a word about posture. Posture, as you know, is the way you carry your body. My motto is to stand, walk and carry myself "easily erect." No matter how smart you are in school, nor how strong you are, nor how much money you have, it is all spoiled if you walk like a slouchy tramp. A beautiful girl in a beautiful dress is not by far as beautiful as she would be if she carried herself gracefully. What do we mean when we say: "Look at that boy, isn't he straight?" We mean that he holds himself up well, but it can just as easily mean a boy of "straight" honest character. Just think what an "upright" man signifies. Carry yourself well; erect, but not stiffly so.

I am sorry I can't explain this more fully, or, better still, actually show you what I mean. I may do so some other time. Drop me a line if you are interested.

Yours for sport and sportsmanship,  
 STANFORD R. ESPEDOL.

Cadogan, Alberta.

## Newer Methods of War

(Ottawa Citizen)

British military authorities in the House of Lords last Wednesday discussed the relative merits of air, sea and land forces. Lord Trenchard, former marshal of the Royal Air Force, outlined the advantages of aerial operations. Lord Beatty defended expenditure on the navy. The Earl of Cavan and Lord Plumer spoke for the army. It is significant that the lords of both the navy and army were rather on the defensive against the case submitted by the air lord. There is a growing tendency to regard the air force of Great Britain as the first line of defence. It has apparently become the most direct striking force.

Past wars have demonstrated that when the outbreak comes the methods employed are invariably different from the style of warfare that the forces have been trained for in peace time. There is reason to believe that, in another war, the main destructive effort would be directed against the civilians rather than against armed forces. Cities, particularly the large industrial areas, factories, shipyards, railway arteries, the vital points of the mobilized nation behind the lines, would be immediately subject to an intense bombardment from the air. One object of this warfare on civilians would be to destroy the morale of the nation. Experience in the last war disclosed great possibilities of action on this new front.

One of the most deadly weapons against an enemy country is propaganda. Lying is a weapon of war. Since it is quite legitimate to employ poison gas against the enemy, the authorities would naturally sanction the employment of lying propaganda. Chivalry has no place in modern war, nor has glory. It is no more gentlemanly to disembowel men with machine-gun bullets than it is to foment revolution behind the lines with the weapons of propaganda.

It is difficult to imagine propaganda battalions being recruited to the sound of the fife and drum. An intelligence service is maintained, however, by every power

with outposts in other countries available for action when required. This service would be rapidly recruited in wartime, to follow up the demoralizing onslaughts from the air in communities where the seeds of revolution would most readily take root.

While British authorities on military warfare were debating in the House of Lords, one of the veteran statesmen of Canada, Sir George Foster, spoke to some effect in the Senate when he asked:

How long are we going to keep in the estimates an item of \$22,000,000 annually for military purposes? If we believe there is to be no more war, why use money and manhood in the paraphernalia, equipment and study of war?

Particularly, it might be added, when there is a considerable likelihood of much of the present machinery of war being made ineffective by demoralization behind the lines in the event of another outbreak. Sir George Foster expressed the view that Canada should keep only the force necessary to preserve the basic power of national law. No man in Canada can speak with more intimate knowledge of the futility of reliance upon military weapons. Canada is spending relatively less than other countries, but it is quite probable that some of the \$22,000,000 annually could be spent with more advantage: wars are so rarely waged in accordance with the plans of preparedness in peacetime.

## Fruits of Unemployment

(Western Producer)

By pointing out and often greatly exaggerating the pleasanter things of life, sometimes enjoyed by the city worker as compared to his brother on the farm, and by asserting that the farmer will have to foot the bill for any aid that may be extended to the industrial laborer it is comparatively easy to sow discord between two classes which, before all others, should co-operate to a common end. But apart from the fundamental identity of aims of the farmer and the city worker, agrarians have another and more obviously selfish interest in the lessening of unemployment and in the general welfare of those engaged in industry. Dwellers in the cities both in Europe and Canada, are consumers of the farmers' products. The working man is usually the breadwinner—significant word—for a large family and if he earns good wages will consume as much or more bread and other farm products as the millionaire. One man has only one appetite and the worker's is usually a good one. There are today some 1,500,000 unemployed in England. There are nearly as many more on short rations. Each of these represents a family. Great Britain is the largest consumer of our wheat. It does not take much imagination to see what a difference it would make in this market if the millions represented by the above figures were eating well and regularly. There can be no doubt that one contributing factor to the present world wheat market condition is that a large proportion of the people of Britain and Europe can afford only inferior wheat and rye breads—it is only lack of money resulting from unemployment that compels them to forego bread made from Canadian wheat flour, which their high appreciation of quality would demand if they could afford it. So it is to the farmer's very direct advantage to aid in solving in-



dustrial unemployment if he can. By so doing he is building up a market for his products. If we explore deeper, a more fundamental bond of unity can easily be disclosed in the common cause that should bind the exploited of all classes against the common oppressor.

### Methods of Control for Cereal Rusts

(By J. H. CRAIGIE, Dominion Rust Laboratory, Winnipeg)

Investigation carried on by the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, in co-operation with the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, have shown that rust is spread in Western Canada by means of spores carried by the wind and that these spores are found to a height of a mile or more overhead. Moreover, there is very convincing evidence that the earliest infections to appear in Western Canada arise from spores that have been carried in by winds from rust-infected areas further south. Obviously then it is impossible to build any barrier, or impose any quarantine measure for their exclusion. There are, however, two possible methods of controlling rust, and the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, of the Experimental Farms Branch, has done a good deal of work on both. One of these is by applying some toxic substance to the plants which will adhere to them for a considerable length of time, so that, when the rust spores alight on the plants and germinate, they come into contact with the substance and are killed. Finely powdered sulphur has been found to give very effective control. The cost of the treatment is between \$1 and \$5 per acre. Quite satisfactory hand-dusters are available for treating small-sized plots, and several manufacturers have made considerable progress in developing a type of machine suitable for large acreages. The other method is by breeding rust-resistant varieties of commercially desirable wheats, or other cereals. By the plant-breeding method, it has been possible to transfer a high degree of resistance, amounting practically to immunity, to a number of very promising strains of wheat. In milling qualities all of these are equal to Marquis and several of them are superior. Breeding for rust resistance in oats is progressing and the prospects of developing strains of oats highly resistant to the most prevalent physiologic forms of oat stem rust are hopeful. On the other hand, no oat variety has been found which possesses any marked resistance to the most prevalent physiologic form of crown rust of oats. To control this rust, resort must be made to sulphur dusting and the eradication of the buckthorn, a shrub which serves to propagate this rust.

### C. N. R. MONTREAL TERMINALS

In the construction of the Canadian National Railways terminals at Montreal, to cost \$50,000,000, and on which work has begun, 56,000 tons of steel and 350,000 barrels of cement will be used. The work will necessitate 4,000,000 cubic yards of grading, the rearranging of 92 miles of railway track and the ultimate construction of 100,000,000 cubic feet of building space.

### ON SAFE GROUND

"I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about, dear," said the wife. "That's good," answered the husband. "You usually want to talk to me about a lot of things you haven't got."—*Strafford Beacon-Herald.*

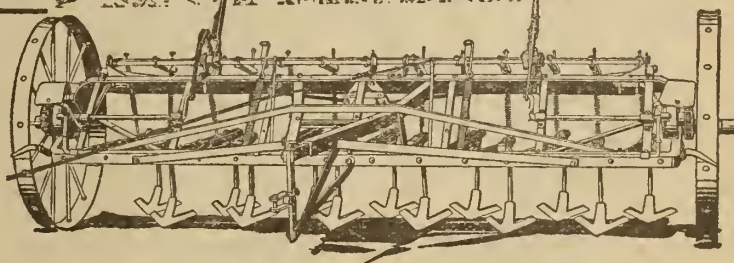
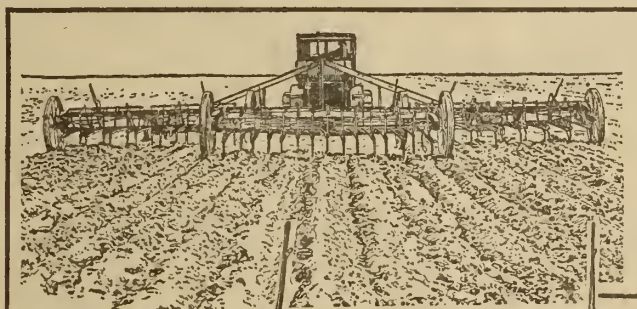
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# News and Comment from the Alberta Livestock Pool

How to Start; When to Start—Point Where Theory Must  
Be Put Into Practice—Marketing of Processed Commodity  
Will Bring Producer Larger Share of Consumers' Dollar



By DONALD MacLEOD  
Secretary

At this time when we would gladly avail ourselves of the wisdom of a Solomon in arriving at decisions, we are more eager than ever to examine and profit by the opinions of others who have had similar problems to solve.

We find that speaking in favor of a Wheat Pool in 1921, Mr. Wood said: "It is infinitely more important that we start right than that we start in a hurry. A year or even two years' delay in starting is insignificant if it enables us to make a success that will be perpetual."

At the last U. F. A. Convention, when we heard Mr. Wood saying that "we can only learn to do by doing," we concluded that there was a contradiction between those two thoughts.

We are now forced to admit that both those statements are full of truth, but that they do not make our problem less perplexing.

Human progress and efforts are chuck-full of proofs that theorize how we may we can only master practical things in a practical way—by doing.

That, however, does not disprove the fact that a vast amount of well-intended efforts have come to grief through rash action and the absence of a sound judgment as to the right time to start, and how to start.

We must confess at times to a feeling of irritation, when after a long debate within ourselves regarding the merits or demerits of doing certain things, and having arrived at a decision, some wise-aces admonish us to be cautious without the least condescension on their part to enlighten us as to the reasoning behind the sage advice.

We have been trying for a long time to find the proper retort to make on such occasions, and we are now pleased to announce that a noted authority has pointed out that "undue caution does not always prevent an error in judgment and sometimes leads to it."

What we seem to require in this co-operative movement of ours is a fine blend of sound judgment and a will to do. We always arrive at a point where theory to be of any value must be put into practice.

While the Live Stock Pool can lay undisputable claims to being an important factor in the marketing of our live stock under existing conditions when there is a market available for the live commodity which it handles, we must admit a feeling of uneasiness if the present strong swing back into live stock should find us functioning merely as a commission firm.

It has been pointed out time and again that a live stock commission firm, even if it is a co-operative one, is limited to hours rather than days to dispose of its holdings, and that when a larger volume finds its way to the markets than the packers can within a reasonable period place in the channels of trade, a steady decline in prices is inevitable.

It must not of course be assumed that a co-operative packing plant, operating in Western Canada with our alternating swings from one line of production to another, will appreciably affect fluctuations in prices, but we are firm in our conviction,

and every source of information we have access to reinforces the conviction, that the subsequent marketing of the processed commodity by a Co-operative Packing Plant, after the slump period has passed, will return to the producer a much larger share of the consumers' dollar than he is receiving at the present time.

Statistics from a source in the United States that cannot be disputed show that 49,000,000 hogs in 1928 brought \$140,000,000 less money to the producers than 41,000,000 hogs in 1926.

Our comments in recent issues of *The U.F.A.* regarding the greater production conference between our Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and others interested in the live stock industry, may have appeared strange even to our best friends. It is quite true that to-day packing plants, stockyard companies, commission firms, including the Live Stock Pool and its various shipping associations, are operating below their capacity and that a larger volume will mean more commissions and larger profits, but in Canada, as in the United States, even a co-operative commission firm cannot stem the tide of falling prices through a period of over-production, and can never return to the producer one nickel of the wide margin in prices between the raw material and the consumer's table.

Now, to save anyone from coming back at us in the next issue, demanding to know our authority for assuming that a Co-operative Packing Plant will correct any of the evils of over-production, or narrow the spread in prices between producer and consumer, we will refer to the twelfth report of the Imperial Economic Committee, composed of twenty-one of the Empire's foremost economists, whose findings have recently been submitted to the Prime Ministers and executive heads of the different countries within the Empire. Their report goes to show the tremendous development and efficiency of the co-operative bacon factories in Denmark, Sweden and Holland, and their marked efficiency over privately-owned factories in catering to the British market.

In part, the report shows that "of each £100 worth of Danish bacon sold on the wholesale market in London, about £75 reaches the farmers' pocket. Curers in other countries frequently bewail their inability to obtain regular supplies; if the farmer in those countries was as satisfied as the Danish farmer with the system in vogue, and if the net receipts bore an equally close relation to wholesale prices, that handicap would probably disappear."

In its conclusion, the report makes the following observations: "The total value of pig products consumed in Great Britain is not less than £95 million; of this total £55 million worth are imported and no less than £47 million of these imports are from foreign countries."

"The Empire farmer at home and overseas can, if he will, secure by far the greater part of the British market, but if he desires to do so, he must make his production at least as efficient as that of his most competent foreign rival, and

must bestow at least equal attention on organization."

"The outstanding feature of the bacon trade in the principal competing foreign countries is the closeness with which the foreign pig producers are associated together and are linked up with the distributing trades in Great Britain. It is evident, therefore, that the first problem confronting the Empire producer is that of organization."

"The benefits to the small farmer alike in the older agricultural communities and with a view to a closer settlement in the new, of a successful pig industry, are so immediate and obvious as to justify, in our opinion, a great co-operative effort involving the farmers and the traders of the Empire and, indeed, the Governments."

Arising out of the greater production conference with the Federal Department of Agriculture, to which representatives of the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative were invited, a request has been placed before the Federal Government to finance in whole or in part, two demonstration packing plants in Canada.

We are thoroughly convinced that such plants could be made to be of great educational and practical value, but in the meantime it will be somewhat illuminating to observe the sources from which opposition to the scheme will come.

A Saskatchewan opinion.—"The time may come and may not be far distant when, through the medium of subsidiary companies or associations, flour mills as a subsidiary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, packing houses as subsidiaries of the Live Stock Pool, Co-operative hatcheries and a packing house for the Poultry Pool, may be contemplated."

"From observation it is quite evident that the producers in the Province of Alberta clearly realize that the Co-operative Livestock marketing organization was not created to merely become a large sales agency, and for that reason they are now considering the processing of their commodity in order that the product go as directly as possible through a producer-owned and controlled co-operative organization to the consumers."

—*The Scoop Shovel.*

## A Resolution

Ay tank Ay vill co-operate  
Und help my neighbor out.  
Ay can't get anywere alone;  
Dat's so vidout a doubt.

He needs my help, Ay need his too,  
Ve pull yust like a team  
Ven he kvits quarreling vid me  
And Ay kvits fighting heem.

Ve neighbors act yust like big fools  
Ven ve each odder fight  
Und say each udder von is wrong  
Ven neider von is right.

—Alson Secor, in *Successful Farming*



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4. **Positive Action Grain Drag**—Running the whole length of the machine. It is not affected by hills or slopes.
5. **Steel Header Balance**—Superior to weights and beams, and very compact.
6. **Built-in Recleaner**—Requires no tailings conveyor and distributes tailings evenly over whole width of cylinder.
7. **Spike Tooth Cylinder**—Has exceptionally large capacity.
8. **Grain Bin**—Adds nothing to the width of machine and very little to the height. It can be emptied in two minutes.
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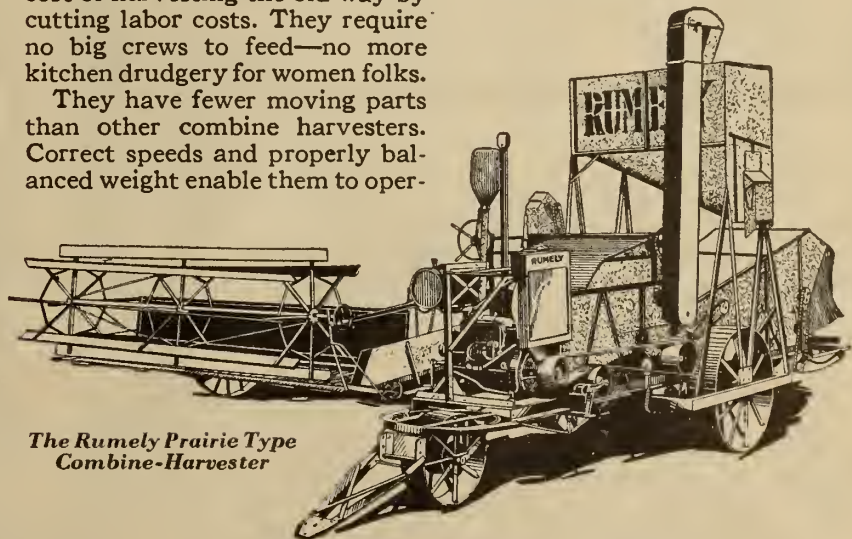
They have fewer moving parts than other combine harvesters. Correct speeds and properly balanced weight enable them to oper-

ate where the combine's usefulness has been limited in the past.

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## Goodwill Day

The following outline of the reasons for "Goodwill Day" and suggestions for programs for schools or Locals, was sent in by Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, who is the U.F.W.A. Board convener on the subject of Peace:

Goodwill Day is May 18th, and commemorates the opening of the first Hague Peace Conference, which was called at the instance of the Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia, and was the first gathering of the nations in time of peace for the consideration of means of settling international differences by peaceful methods. The conference, which was attended by the representatives from 26 states, sat from May 18th to July 29th, 1899.

A German woman, Frau Selenka, proposed that the opening date of this historic conference be observed as a world peace day. The plan was at once taken up by the European members of the International Council of Women, and promoted by that organization, by the American Peace Society, and by the American School Citizenship League. The World Federation of Education Associations, formed in 1923 by teachers of America, Europe, and the Orient, recommends the observance of this day in the schools throughout the world. As a result, May 18th is now celebrated as Goodwill Day in thousands of schools, lessons are given on world friendship with plays, pageants and songs carrying out the spirit of the day.

British Columbia was one of the first Provinces to endorse this recommendation and in 1924 the Department of Education made a regulation that all schools in B. C. should observe the day, and asked the Parent-Teacher Federation to prepare a program suitable for the occasion. This was done, and a "World Goodwill Society" was formed in the schools of the Province. The names of thousands of school children who joined were signed on indestructible paper, which was bound into three large volumes and sent to the Peace Palace at The Hague for preservation.

Perhaps most interesting of all is the plan, begun eight years ago by the children of Wales, of broadcasting messages of goodwill to the children of the world. This idea has been taken up in many countries. Last year, replies came to the schools of Wales not only from Europe, but from America, Japan and South Africa.

### Topics for Talks or Essays.

World Unity: (a) What have the various nations contributed to world progress in, say, science, art, music, literature, medicine, sanitation, etc.? (b) What countries supply us with the things we use in everyday life?

Development of National Courts of Justice.

Development of International Courts of Justice.

League of Nations and Its Activities.  
 How Animals and Insects Co-operate for Mutual Aid.

Canada's Contribution to World Progress—One Hundred Years' Peaceful Relationships With the U. S., With an Unfortified Boundary Line.

How Some Cartoonists Are Helping on World Goodwill.

What Our Schools Can Do to Promote World Goodwill.

How Our Letters Are Carried Around the World (All nations work together in the Universal Postal Union).

How Much Closer the People of the World Live Together To-day Than a Hundred Years Ago.



What We Would Have to Do Without  
if We Were Cut Off From the Rest of the  
World.

What We Want to Sell to the Rest of  
the World.

#### Music the International Language

A splendid program for May 18th could be given by procuring gramophone records of well-known compositions by musicians of other countries. The interest would be increased if these compositions were played or sung by artists also of other nations. A few introductory remarks concerning the composer will impress the fact that many of our most appreciated musical gems come to us from lands we sometimes look upon with little interest.

Celebrate Mother's Day by contributing to the Junior Conference Fund.

#### SELECTION OF SEED

"The Selection and Preparation of Seed for Exhibition" is the title of a short pamphlet issued by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta. The authors, O. S. Aamodt and J. M. Manson, deal with their subject in clear and simple language, under the headings of Seed, Soil, Harvesting, Threshing, Preparation and Storage. Officials of the Extension Department state that there is a big demand for the pamphlet, but that some copies are still available for distribution.

#### SELF RESPECT

"No nation which respected itself would abandon to the higher organization of private finance the duty of planning its development, or abdicate in favor of the bankers the sovereign power of shaping its growth."—H. N. Brailsford.

#### WOMAN IS FIRST CANDIDATE

(Continued from page 7)

Mr. Lymburn spoke briefly of Provincial finances, with chief reference to the increase in the Provincial debt. Of the recorded increase of \$44,000,000 during the past nine years, \$14,000,000 was only apparent, having been converted from indirect to direct debt in order to save interest charges. Of the remaining \$30,000,000, \$16,000,000 was expended upon commitments made by the Liberal Government before leaving office, which would not be repudiated; and the balance of \$14,000,000 had been expended upon roads, institutions, etc.; "not a dollar of it has been spent but can be accounted for and an asset shown as its equivalent."

P. J. Perkins acted as chairman.

#### Clover Bar U.F.A. Organizes Constituency Association

"A very enthusiastic convention was held in Strathcona, on April 15th, for the purpose of organizing the Clover Bar U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association," says a report from Mrs. D. J. Christie. "There were 45 accredited delegates, with a large number of visitors present. The following officers were elected: President, A. Lunan; 1st vice-president, C. R. Whittaker; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. L. Ashton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. J. Christie; directors, A. L. Pearce, J. H. Bready, R. H. Bailey, D. R. Swabey, with one to be elected later from the southeast corner of the constituency."



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Ponoka  
Strathcona  
Tomahawk  
Wanham  
Waskatenau  
Wetaskiwin  
Youngstown

Also U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary.

### CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 8)

middleman as do lots of other writers from the ranks of the farmers. I would crave a little space in your paper to defend the much maligned critter, not because I am a middleman, but because we are all entitled to justice.

Mr. Hogan says the retailer's profit of 30 per cent is added on to the tax. If the retailer adds on 30 per cent, why is it that so many retailers go broke and those who do not go bust are so down at heel? My experience is that the average storekeeper gives out a line of credit to his customers; immediately he has to borrow at the bank or pay the wholesalers interest on overdue accounts—30 days; then he has taxes, fire insurance, licenses, donations to different organizations, and last but not least, he lands some crooks on his books who could not be honest if they tried. They come with smooth promises to pay, and that is all you get. If you put them in a lawyer's hands there are the lawyer's and court fees to pay, which on an account of over \$100 amounts to around \$40; and after all these things are taken into consideration he winds up his books at the end of the year perhaps even up, but certainly there will not be any profit to chalk up.

The trade is usually run on a percentage of 15 to 20 per cent charge on wholesale, and believe me, after all expenses are paid there is very little to put on the profit side of the ledger.

I do not see many people chalking up profits. It usually goes to the few chosen ones. Most of us belong to the working class (viz., any one who does a socially necessary service) in spite of the fact that most farmers believe they are capitalists, and to the extent that we are workers, profits do not come our way. We have to have food, clothing and shelter in a greater or lesser degree or we could not do business. The same holds good in all phases of action.

The time has arrived for all workers to join hands in a co-operative endeavor to solve the economic muddle we are in. Casting slurs at other people will not solve anything. We are all victims of a beautiful machine which we have built up, which has solved the problem of production, but strangely we have neglected to build up a machine for the distribution of the commodities we have produced. Get busy there, George.

C. W. SPRINGFORD,  
General Merchant.

Blackfoot, Alta.

### OIL CO-OPERATIVE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

No doubt it might be of interest to readers of *The U.F.A.* to hear what our Local has accomplished since we organized about three years ago. Since organizing we have bought our twine co-operatively, also handled ten carloads of fence posts at a saving of around \$600 from retail prices.

About a year ago we investigated the oil situation, and, after finding that we could save about 40 per cent on prices of lubricating oil by buying in carlots co-operatively, we organized a co-operative association and signed up about 60 tractor owners, members of several Locals, and shipped in about half a car of oil and greases, saving to the members about 50c. per gallon on oil. We made several smaller shipments of oil and greases during the season. The total saving to the members (which I have not at hand) from regular retail prices would

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probably be around \$800.00, less a small handling charge.

What I would like to point out is the fact that the profits to dealers on this lubricating oil was from about \$22.00 to \$25.00 per barrel, according to what oil you bought. Now, I am going to ask any man who ever bought oil at these prices (and there are thousands who bought it and paid cash for it), if any of you ever noticed the dealers' hand shake when you handed him, say, \$25.00 cash profit for simply rolling you out a barrel of oil, or about two minutes' work.

I must say, the oil dealers here didn't take it kindly when we found out and made public the profits they were making. The remarkable thing in my estimation was that no one seemed to have the slightest idea as to how they were being hooked, and seemed to take their medicine quite cheerfully. And now comes the funny part of it. Since the U.F.A. undertook to form a co-operative association for handling oil, and before the ink was really dry on their announcement, one of the dealers has given out the information that prices have been reduced by about 25 per cent for this season. And still, without a doubt, there will be thousands of farmers who could not be made to believe that this reduction was brought about solely by the U.F.A.'s co-operative movement, and they will be willing to place the credit anywhere but where it belongs.

In my humble opinion, a common highwayman is a real gentleman as compared to these oil men who have been reaping such profits as I have mentioned, and knowing while they were doing it, that not one farmer in a thousand could afford it. The question is, what are we going to do about it? Just imagine for a moment what this 25 per cent drop in prices will mean in cash to farmers in the three prairie provinces, and then figure out just what part you, reader, had in bringing it about.

In conclusion, I am going to suggest that every man who benefits by this \$12.00 or \$14.00 per barrel on oil, should take the price of a U.F.A. membership out of it before he spends it on something else, and get in with us and try to improve things a bit through co-operation.

Since writing the above, the other oil dealers here have announced a reduction in prices of about 25 per cent to farmers on lubricating oils, also time until fall to pay for it. An oil traveller also admitted to our secretary-manager that the U.F.A. Oil Consumers' Co-op. had been the means of their reduction in prices, but they refuse to sell to our Co-op. any cheaper than to individual farmers, which, in my opinion, shows that they are out to kill our co-operative efforts by inducing farmers to buy from them direct and thereby freeze out the Co-op. movement. When they accomplish that, of course, they will be in a position to get back what they will have dropped in the mean time.

The big question is, are the farmers in general going to be so blind as to fall for this scheme, or have they backbone enough to stand back of the co-operative principle and the men who are pushing it? In my opinion, it is high time farmers woke up to the fact that there are other parasites besides the "wheat stem sawfly" who need controlling, and real co-operation is the only possible way of controlling them.

ROBT. WILSON, *Secretary*,  
Park Grove U.F.A. No. 743.

Vegreville, Alta.



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## Alberta Department of Agriculture

HON. GEO. HOADLEY,  
*Minister*

H. A. CRAIG,  
*Deputy Minister*



**FARMERS PREPARE TO UNDERTAKE**

(Continued from page 6)

floating some new debentures which the people will pay for in the future.

**Reason For Four Year Term**

(Red Deer Advocate)

The Alberta general election is fixed for June 19, after a four-year term. This is the longest notice ever given in any Provincial election in Alberta—almost too long. The dissolution of the Legislature in 1921 was on June 23 and the election on July 18—25 days. The notice in 1926 was from May 27 to June 28—32 days. The notice in 1930 is from April 24 to June 19—56 days. The political party leaders and workers cannot complain of not getting a fair deal and lots of time to fight the U.F.A. Government. The reason for having a four-year term instead of the statutory five-year term is to have the natural resources administration organized and started out with a new term of the Legislature and a new Government, if the people want it.

The U.F.A. group and Government have the same leader for this election as at the 1926 election—Hon. J. E. Brownlee—while the Liberal members and the Conservative members have in this 1930 session replaced Messrs. Shaw and McGillivray, their 1926 election leaders, who had resigned, with new men in the persons of Messrs. McDonald and Duggan. The U.F.A. have had large representations in the Legislature the past two terms, and the *Advocate* hopes it will again have the governing group in the House, and continue the excellent Government which Alberta has enjoyed, which has given fair dealing, not party patronage, to all classes of the people in civil service, in administration, and in legislation.

**POTATOES**

**CERTIFIED NETTED GEMS, \$2.50 BUSHEL.**  
10 per cent reduction to U.F.A. Locals. F. T. Rickett, R.R.2, Strathcona, Alta.

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**REGISTERED BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION, Grade No. 1, Government cleaned and Inspected, 3 bushels \$3.75.** Robert C. Young, Millet, Alberta.

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**RELIABLE CLIMATIZED SWEET CLOVER SEED** grown in Alberta for years, makes it hardier. Common white and Arctic varieties, 8c and 11c per lb.; lots over 500, 1-2c less and lots over 1000 1c less from above prices. Sacked, Government Certificate Nos. 79-2869 and 79-7020. No. 1 varieties 2c per lb. higher. P. Gabriel, Erskine, Alta.

**FANNING MILL SCREENS**

**FANNING MILL SCREENS—ALL MAKES.** 24-inch \$1.65; 32-inch \$2.20; 40-inch \$3.30. Frank Marriott, 313 10th Ave. W., Calgary.

**REMNANTS**

**REMNANTS—POUND GINGHAM REMNANTS,** 90c; 3 pounds, \$2. Pound Gingham Quilt Patches 75c; 4 pounds, \$2. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

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**Garments and Household Goods** of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

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**Leduc U.F.A. Executive to Prepare for Election**

A meeting of the Executive of the Leduc U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held at Calmar on Wednesday evening, April 23rd. A very representative meeting gathered and it was decided to hold a nominating convention on May 7th, at Thorsby, the business of the convention to begin at 2:30 with a public meeting at which Hon. J. E. Brownlee will be asked to speak in the evening.

Owing to changes in the boundaries of the constituency some new members were appointed to the Executive, which is now composed of:

President, C. J. Blomquist; first vice-president, F. R. Haythorne; second vice-president, A. Lotteridge; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Cook.

Directors—Clayton Grant, Telfordville; Mrs. H. Flater, Leduc (U.F.W.A.); Chas. King, Breton; A. E. Faulkner, Conjuging Lake; Mrs. W. Ross, Millet, (U.F.W.A.).

Further directors are asked from any other Locals who have not yet sent in the names of their directors.

Organization meetings will be held as follows:

Ranier—May 3rd.

Cap Billon—May 10th.

Thorsby—May 14th.

Calmar—May 15th. All at 8:30 p.m.

And at Lindale, Buford, Mill Creek and Wilton Park, dates to be announced later.

All Locals are requested to appoint delegates as early as possible and watch for nomination announcement.

It is further hoped that many districts where Locals have been allowed to lapse from good standing will re-organize and avail themselves of the privilege of representation at the convention.

It is freely claimed that the U.F.A. as an organization has suffered a severe decline. This is our time to refute this claim and show that as farmers we stand shoulder to shoulder in our common problems. All Locals are requested to be sure that a director to the executive is named.

J. E. COOK,

Secretary-Treasurer.

**Have you sent in a contribution to the Junior Conference Fund?**

Some splendid papers were given at the monthly meetings of Ridgewood U.F.W.A. Local during the past year, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. H. D. MacKay. The other officers are: President, Mrs. Creelman; vice-presidents Mrs. F. K. Johnson and Mrs. Good. Two suppers and concerts and two plays were given under the auspices of the Local; a sewing demonstration was conducted; twelve whist drives were held during the winter months; in an agricultural pest contest with the school children, the Local paid out \$58.10 for points; a booth was run at the Red Deer Fair; Armistice Day was observed; flowers, fruit or books were sent to the sick of the district. Two boxes of books from the lending library were read by the members. During the year correspondence has been carried on with the Minister of Health regarding the admitting of the district into the Red Deer Municipal Hospital district. Two members won prizes for hundred-per-cent attendance.

**MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE**

In many parts of the Province there are farmers and farm women who are so situated that they cannot belong to a U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. Local. To all of these who wish to become members of the Association, opportunity to obtain membership in the U.F.A. is given in the following clause in the Constitution:

"Any person directly interested in farming may become a member at large by paying \$2.00 per annum to the Central Office."

A member at large has no Local or Convention privileges, but may become a member of a Local by presenting his or her Central Office receipt and paying such Local fees as are set by the Local, provided, of course, that his membership is acceptable to the Local.

Any person wishing to become a member at large should forward the fee of \$2.00 to the Secretary-Treasurer, U.F.A., Calgary.

**Don't forget the Junior Conference Fund.** This is required to refund part or all of the delegates' railway fares.

In order to improve still further the shipping facilities of Vancouver Harbor, substantial improvements are to be made by the Vancouver Harbor Commission at a cost of \$10,000,000. These improvements will include a new ocean pier, a new cold storage plant, a new fish wharf and fish storage building and additions to three of the terminal grain elevators to bring the total storage capacity of the port up to about 20,000,000 bushels. Work on these projects is to begin without delay.

**GENERAL DELIVERY**

"We've had a lovely time playing postman," said the small hopeful of a family. "We gave a letter to every lady on the street."

"But where did you get the letters, dear?"

"Oh, we found them up in the attic, tied up in blue ribbon."

**ALASKA OATS A NEW EARLY VARIETY**

Many districts require an earlier oat than Banner or Victory. One bushel of well ripened oats is worth two bushels of frozen immature oats. Alaska oats ripen in two weeks or more less time than Banner or Victory. They are a white, thin hulled, good feeding oat. The Dominion Experimental Station are offering No. 1 Certified Alaska oats, grown on breaking, thoroughly cleaned and sacked at \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. Lacombe.

**REWARD SEED WHEAT**

Reward wheat is the greatest show variety so far produced. "Grow Reward and Win," has come to be a slogan among professional grain exhibitors, as it is unequalled for color, weight and milling qualities. The Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, are offering Certified, No. 1 Grade, Reward seed at \$2.25 per bushel, thoroughly cleaned and sacked. Grow Reward and win some of the very large prizes at the World's Grain Exhibition at Regina in 1932.



## POULTRY

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY** eggs from Government banded stock, headed by Grade A imported Tom, hens 16 to 22 lbs., 75c. After May 1st, 50c each. Toulouse goose eggs, 50c each from heavy prize winning stock. Bred-to-lay S. C. W. Leghorns mated to registered males, \$1.75 per setting 15 or \$3.00 per hundred and from my special pen of registered hens that won 3rd place in B. C. government egg-laying contest, headed by large registered male, \$12.00 per setting. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta.

**BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS FROM** good laying strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. T. Robson, Killam, Alta.

**BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS.** Special pen headed by Thompson's "Imperial Ringlet" cockerels, world champion stock, \$1.50 setting of 15. Mrs. Harry Davison, Claresholm, Alta.

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**HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE BRED** Barred Plymouth Rock from 300 egg line with exhibition markings; wonderful matings, will bring success from every angle. 15 eggs, \$2.00; 100 eggs \$10.00; from flock run. Write for prices on special matings. "Better Rocks" our slogan. S. J. Henderson, Lacombe, Alta.

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**WESTERN EGG FARM—WHITE WYANDOTTE** Baby Chicks, booking orders for April, May, June, Female blood, Solly's, pedigree male blood, Fisher's, Ontario. Chas. O. Dawson, Ardenode, Alta.

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**UTILITY BABY BARRED ROCKS—BREEDING** stock selected under Government Hatchery Approval Policy. Males from hens laying over 200 eggs. March, April—\$30.00 hundred. Mrs. P. J. Hutchings, Box 801, Edmonton.

**SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON DAY OLD CHICKS—** May 15 to May 31. S. C. W. Leghorns \$16 per hundred prepaid; S. C. R. I. Reds, Light Sussex and Barred Rocks \$18 per hundred. Boxes including some of each breed \$17 per hundred prepaid. After June First—Prices including delivery to your nearest express office will be S. C. W. Leghorns \$13 per 100; Rocks, Reds and Sussex \$15 per 100; assorted lots \$14 per 100. Write for prices on pullets. The Burnside Poultry Farm, Box 155, Hammond, B.C.

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Our Calgary Hatchery sets each week 26,400 eggs from pure-bred selected flocks. Many R.O.P. entry and outstanding flocks supply us. We have thousands of best grade White Leghorn chicks for immediate delivery. Two hatches each week.

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**HATCHING EGGS—PUREBRED WHITE HOL-** land turkey eggs, 30c each. (After May 10th, 20c each.) R. E. McMullen, Cappon, Alta.

**TURKEY EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT Banded** birds, \$4.50 per setting of ten or 50 cents each. Postpaid Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

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For April and May hatch Chix, \$30.00 per hundred.

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## HATCHING EGGS.

\$2.00 per setting of fifteen, \$10.00 per hundred.

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**TAMWORTH WEANLINGS FROM REGISTERED** boar, February litter, \$5.00. Harvey Hanson, Namaka.

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**PURE CLOVER HONEY—TWELVE, FIVE OR** six ten-pound pails \$8.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Owens, Brooks, Alta.

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**REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, 2** months old, \$15. State color desired. Avonlea Kennels (Reg'd), G. F. Hodam, Strome, Alta.

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**W. H. SELLAR, LL.B., BARRISTER & SOLICITOR,** 306 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary. Phone M7405; Residence Phone S0365.

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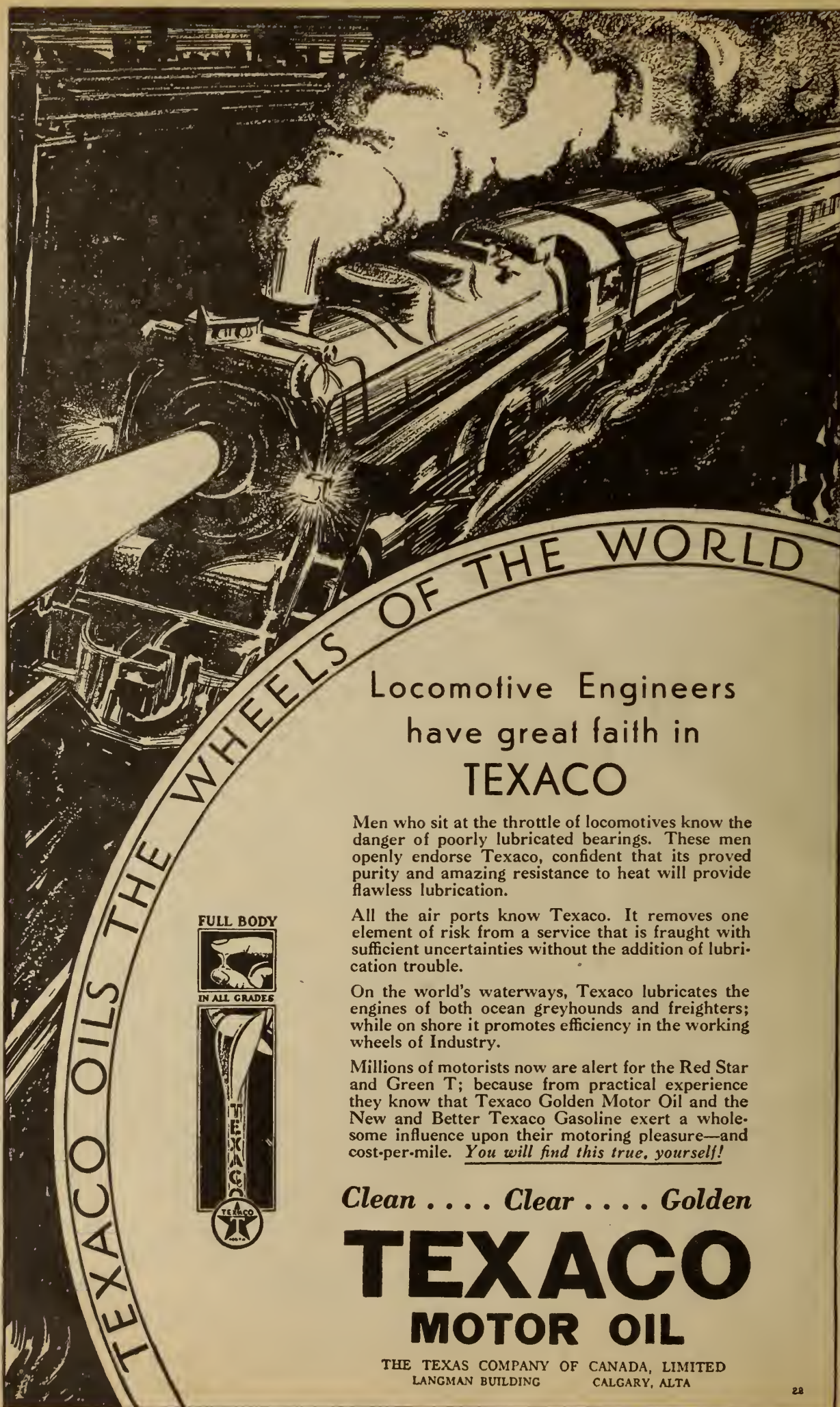
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All the air ports know Texaco. It removes one element of risk from a service that is fraught with sufficient uncertainties without the addition of lubrication trouble.

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